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A FAMILY NEWSPAPER-----FOR THE FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

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Editorial.

BEET SUGAR PROSPECTS.

Report from the Franklin Factory.

In the NEW ENGLAND FARMER of Dec. 4th, was given a description of the new beet sugar factory at Franklin, and a promise of further accounts at a future time. A stockholders' meeting was recently held at the office of the company, and from the report of the President, the following facts are gathered: The cost of the entire property belonging to the company, as it now stands, as near as can be determined, is $131,000. The original stock was $75,000, and to finish the factory and put in the machinery, required the sum of $40,000 additional funds, which was secured by a mortgage. Other debts, including bills for beets, labor, &c., amount to the sum of $20,000. The number of beets owned up was 3321 gross tons of 2240 pounds. These cost the company, delivered at the factory, $20,500 or about $6.11 per ton. The product was 235 tons sugar and 150 hogsheads of syrup, a portion of which had been sold for $21,000, and the balance on hand was believed to be worth $12,000 to $16,000, making the income from $33,000 to $37,000, or between $10 and $11 for each ton of beets worked. It should not have cost over three dollars per ton to work the beets up into sugar, which would have left a margin of between one and two dollars profit for the company, but owing to delays which were unavoidable, the beets had to be piled at a cost of about a dollar per ton, or over $3000.

Unexpected Obstacles and Hindrances.

The company has had the usual experience of builders, in finding the actual cost greater than was anticipated at the outset. The machinery, which all came from Germany, was sadly underestimated in its tonnage, and cost for freight $5000, in place of $700, as per estimate, while its weight instead of being 160 tons was 340 tons. The machinery, too, was three months behind the contract time for arriving, and the delay caused much extra expense in the cost of setting up, besides making it necessary to pit the beets to protect them from frost. The company were also disappointed, in receiving less than one-third the amount of beets expected when the foundation for the factory was laid. The extreme drought early in the season, the imperfect condition of the land, and the general inexperience of the farmers in growing this crop, were the chief causes of the light receipts. The 3321 tons were worked into sugar in the short period of thirty days, or at the rate of over 110 tons per day.

A First-class Mill.

The mill is believed to be nearly perfect in all its appointments, and capable of working 150 tons or more of beets per day, with perfect ease and success, and giving better results than any other mill in the United States. With the mill all in readiness, and as full a crop of beets to work, as were at first anticipated last season, it is believed that the business will pay a good profit, even after but one year's experience.

The Feeling Among Growers.

The only question of doubt at the present time seems to be on the amount of beets that can be laid down at the factory next fall. The delay in paying for the last year's crop, has undoubtedly, caused a feeling of hesitation on the part of many growers as to the course to be pursued the present season. About half the best bills are already paid as by the above report, and we have little doubt that all will be, perhaps before these lines reach the reader. We have taken much pains to learn the state of feeling existing among farmers who raised beets for the mill last year, and, as might be expected, find a considerable diversity of opinion. Too many pledged themselves to grow beets last year, who were not only entirely ignorant of the requirements of the crop, but very careless in making estimates of what the cost should be. The business being a new one here, but a small portion of the land used was in the best condition, made so by the necessary previous preparation. Beets were planted on ground that was full of weed seed, and on green sward imperfectly ploughed, and poorly cultivated. There was no acknowledged *best method*, but each planted, thinned, cultivated and harvested as at the time seemed reasonable or practicable. Many acres failed of getting a stand, even after a second planting, and the season then being late, the crop was abandoned and the land put to other uses. Some neglected to weed and thin early, fearing to disturb the plants during such a severe drought, and soon found their beets overgrown with weeds which it cost a large outlay to subdue, while the yield was materially diminished in consequence. Others made mistakes in the kind of fertilizer used, or in the method of application, while others still, failed of applying with a sufficiently liberal hand. Many of these mistakes were made by farmers who are candid, and free to acknowledge their errors, but there are some, who, failing to meet success without previous experience, are inclined now to denounce the business as necessarily a failure. But this is not the view taken generally by men of cool judgment.

All would be glad, if it were possible, to sell their beets at much higher rates. Some farmers living near good village or city markets, have decided that they can do better growing other kinds of vegetables or fruits. This, we believe, was a difficulty experienced by the Maine beet sugar company. They located within the circle of market garden farmers who raise produce for the Portland market, so their stock had to be brought from a distance, while the Franklin factory is not only away from a city market, but in one of the best sugar districts in the country, so far as the quality of the beet is concerned. There are other soils that will grow larger beets, but none that will produce better. Among the *good* farmers, those who aim to cultivate well, we find a very general feeling of hopefulness concerning the business, and a general desire to carry the experiment along another year at least.

Much has been Learned by Experience.

Farmers say that they can see many ways for saving labor, and increasing yields over last year, and that although the price paid seems small, yet as the crop is sold as soon as grown, and at a known price in advance, they feel quite sure that the sugar beet will bring in as many or more dollars than any crop they can produce. It stood the drought last season better than any other crop, while it was uninjured by frost at either end of the season, which was not the case with corn, potatoes, beans, tomatoes and some other garden vegetables. The beet tops make good feed for cows in October and November, and the returned pulp has given very general satisfaction for winter feeding, though filling the place of hay rather than of grain.

Those farmers living nearest the factory or a railroad station, will, of course, get the best return for their labor, though they have usually to allow a higher rate for interest and taxes than those working lands at a greater distance from point of delivery.

Our Relations to the Industry.

From the introduction of this industry into the United States, to the present time, the NEW ENGLAND FARMER has endeavored to give its readers as correct accounts of its progress and development as possible. We have not claimed that the business of making sugar from beets is an assured success in this country, or that it has passed the experiment stage. It has had a long, hard struggle in the older European countries, and even now appears to be permanently established over comparatively but a small territory. Americans, at this time, are not compelled to go over all the ground that has been travelled by the French and Germans. The process of making the sugar is quite well understood, and can be easily learned by our intelligent business men, but there are, or have been, the past year, many things to be learned about growing beets on New England soil. The removal of the machinery from the Maine beet sugar factory would seem to indicate that the business cannot prove a success in New England, but we are not yet willing to look at it in that light. We did not attempt to convince every reader last spring, that he could get immediately rich by growing sugar beets, at five or six dollars per ton, nor did we urge every farmer in the vicinity of Franklin, to take stock in the Beet Sugar Company, expecting thereby to reap large dividends in the near future. We know too well the usual fate of such ventures, especially when made by inexperienced parties. We felt, with many others, that if the business could be established here, on a firm footing, it would be of lasting benefit to the community, and that stockholders who were careful not to subscribe beyond their ability to pay, would, in the end, be none the poorer, even if their original subscriptions should prove dead capital. The experience of the year has been costly, and in some respects annoying, but the mill is built, and is a first-class establishment.

What has been Learned.

It has been shown by the report of the Directors, that at six dollars per ton for beets, delivered at the factory, there is a good margin for profit in the manufacture of sugar, provided enough beets can be had to keep the mill running a reasonable length of time. It has been shown, too, by the farmers, at least by the good ones, that beets *can* be grown at a profit at five or six dollars per ton.

The Duty of the Hour.

The starting of the business has been like the starting of some newly matched team, where neither horse knows certainly whether the other will pull true. It was a very bold undertaking on the part of the two or three pioneers, and had all the obstacles the company has had to contend against been visible at the outset, it is doubtful if the enterprise would have reached its present position. But with so many obstacles overcome, with so good a factory, thoroughly built, and in good running order, and with such a fund of valuable experience, accumulated in every department, from the sprouting seed on the farm, to the sweet crystals in the market, there is certainly now a demand for persistent, earnest work. We do not believe that the skilful, intelligent American farmers are very much longer going to import four out of every five pounds of sugar they consume, and that, too, with duty to be paid nearly or quite equal to the actual cost of manufacture. We have land enough that is suitable, laborers and machinery enough to do the work, and fertilizers enough to enrich the soil. All that is wanting is faith in the success of the business, and skill and intelligence turned in the right direction.

The stockholders in the Beet Sugar Company, in building their factory and starting the business, have incurred a risk of, at least, $140,000; while the farmers' risk, measured by the amount of beets sent to the mill, (a large percentage of these were grown by stockholders) has only reached the sum of $20,000. With such an investment as the Sugar Company now represents, it will certainly be exceedingly ungenerous on the part of farmers if they fail to try the experiment of beet growing at least one more year. If the business proves successful, after five years' experience, it will be well worth working for. Our advice to all who entered the new field last year is, to try to make the experience of the past, as far as may be, a guarantee for the future. We believe there should be a beet growers' convention held at some easily accessible point, immediately, and that every grower of beets who can do so, should attend and take part in a general discussion of the subject, and an exchange of experience in regard to methods of culture, to the end that each and all may be better assured of the best course to pursue the coming season; and every Farmers' Institute yet to be held before spring opens, and within the territory where beets were grown last season, or may be this, should devote at least one session to the discussion of this subject.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

—Messrs. Whitman & Burrell of Little Falls, N. Y., who have tested ensilage upon a large scale, are convinced that 400 tons of good ensilage, obtained from 16 acres of rich land, is equal to 150 tons of good hay, obtained from four or five times as many acres.

—A Chicago *Times* correspondent writes: For killing lice on cattle or horses take sassafras roots, boil them to a strong tea; take some old cloth and wash the animal so as to wet the hair and hide thoroughly, and I will guarantee it to destroy the lice. Either warm or cold when applied will do this. I have used this on cattle and colts with the best of success, and no danger of any bad effect or injury to the animals.

—The quails are friends to the farmer, and the farmer should befriend them now while they need help. The snow has lain so long upon the ground, covering up the seeds upon which they depend for a living during the winter, that they are well nigh starved. A few handfuls of seed or crumbs thrown into their coverts occasionally would be greedily picked up, and would save numbers of them from starvation.

GARDEN NOTES FOR MARCH.

The month of March is one of active and busy preparation in the garden.

The Hot Beds,

If not already in use, will now need to be got in readiness for the plants of such early vegetable and flowers as it is desirable to force into early growth. The directions given in almost all the books for making hot beds are faulty. They generally advise piling up a bed of manure above ground, two feet deep or more, and placing a frame on this to receive the glass and loam. Now a hot bed built in this manner, is open to several objections. 1st. It is so exposed to the sweep of cold wind as to be in danger of freezing in severe weather, and then in mild weather will be excessively dry and hot, and require much watering and airing to make it succeed. A much better plan is to dig a pit for the bed in the fall, as described in the FARMER, and to have the glass only raised six inches to one foot above the level of the land. With such a pit in a sheltered place, only twelve inches of manure is required for the tropical seeds in severe weather, and for hardy plants or more moderate weather six to eight inches of manure covered with about six inches of loam is ample.

The plants from seeds sown last month will require to be pricked out now, about three and one-half inches apart, or 200 per sash, and this is best done before they begin to crowd each other, or as soon as they have three or four leaves. The loam for this purpose should be light and sandy, so as to favor a fibrous growth of roots, and should be well enriched with very fine manure. Keep the plants moist, and air them freely in bright weather, so as to make them hardy and stocky. The tender plants of tomatoes, egg plants, peppers and cucumbers will need less airing than those of the hardier, lettuce, cabbage and celery, still they need considerable air if the bed is warm under them. Don't forget to shut down the glass about four or five o'clock, and to cover *every* night if clear, for our sharpest frosts often come after a bright, balmy day. The loam in which cabbage plants are grown should by no means be taken from a field where cabbages or turnips have been grown within two years; such loam is almost sure to produce club-rooted plants.

When it is not thought worth while to transplant the plants in the hot bed, the seed of lettuce and cabbage will not need to be sown till about March 24, and of tomatoes, April 1st. The seed in this case should be sown rather thinly, so that the plants may not crowd each other, and care used not to force the plants too much. The plants will be very inferior to those transplanted, but need less room and less time to produce them. The sashes used for growing the cabbage and lettuce plants will not be needed for covering them after April 1 to 10. From this date till the time they go to the field, about April 21, shutters are to be thrown over them at night, but removed in the day time, so as to give them free exposure to light and air. This method will produce better plants than those on which the glass is kept. The glass thus set at liberty about April 10, is generally used to cover another bed in which cucumber plants are set, as will be described hereafter. It is only needful now to remark, that it is intended to make this use of the glass, cucumber seed must be started about March 15, so as to be ready to transplant the second time, April 10. The seed is sown in a warm bed broadcast, and before the plants begin to show the third leaf, they are pricked out in "hills" of four plants each, thirty-two hills to a sash, where they grow for two weeks, until they have three or four rough leaves, when they are again transplanted, as will be hereafter described. In pricking out cucumbers, take a warm, bright day, and have the bed warm and moist, and keep rather close for a day or two, shading in the middle of the day if they wilt. They are not hard to move if kept warm, but in cold or snowy weather, are apt to droop and die. Only one "hill" will be needed for each sash at the last transplanting.

Another way to use the glass under which the cabbage plants are grown, is to take it to another frame, and use it upon tomato plants, which will need to be transplanted a second time about April 10. The tomatoes will need the glass till about May 10, when it can be used to force cucumbers, the seed for which purpose should be sown about April 15th, as above described. Cucumbers thus forced, bear freely in June and July, one or two months before those planted in the field.

Manure.

The compost heaps that have been hauled to the field should be well worked over now, so as to be fine and mellow by planting time. The manure that is thrown out of the hot beds, and the coarse manure from the stables will do to plough under for late cabbage and corn, but fine manure is better for early crops.

Planting Early.

It sometimes happens that early land settles in March, so that some planting can be done. Peas, radishes, onions, spinach, beets, celery and lettuce, may all be sown without risk, as soon as the land will work mellow, and although there will perhaps be no other advantage in early planting, it is a satisfaction to get it done and out of the way so as to be ready for the next job. These hardy seeds will germinate and form roots at a very low temperature, and will be ready to jump through the ground with the first warm day. There is nothing gained, however, by trying to work stiff soil until it is well drained off and mellow—it only makes mortar of it to plough it too early.

There are many favorite annual flowers which pay well for a little trouble in starting them in a hot bed—mignonette, pansies, morning glory, and many others which will readily suggest themselves, can be started precisely like vegetable seed, and transplanted once or twice in the bed before setting out in the field, and be ready to flower one or two months earlier than when sown out of doors. Hardy plants may be set out in April, but those subject to injury by frost, not before May 25th to June 1.

W. D. PHILBRICK.

EXTRACTS AND REPLIES.

SELECTING BEETS FOR SEED—HOW TO APPLY FERTILIZER FOR CORN.

A gentleman who has raised sugar beets for several years, informs me that in selecting beets from which to raise seed, he has always been very careful to save those which showed the smallest amount of top above the surface of the ground; and as a result, this tendency has become developed to a high degree in his latest crops. There are two very important benefits to be derived from this improvement. 1st. The saving of labor in hilling; and 2d, as the more level the soil can be kept, the more moist it will be in times of drought. It would also seem that the smaller the amount of hilling required, the nearer together the rows could be successfully grown.

In raising corn on commercial fertilizers, I have always applied the fertilizers broadcast. If I recollect right, Mr. Thompson of Woodville, and some others, have applied it differently. A few months since, you stated that a member of the firm of the Bradley Fertilizer Co., expressed the opinion that nearly or quite all the fertilizer for hoed crops should be applied, mixed very thoroughly with the soil, for eight or ten inches in every direction from the centre of the hill. I should like to know something of the difference of results, from the different modes of application. Which is the better way? F.

Franklin, Mass., Feb. 15, 1881.

REMARKS.—It is quite necessary that plants should start into active, vigorous growth as soon as they start at all. For plants that require the whole season, and are liable to injury from frosts, this is especially important, while any plant may become dwarfed by starvation while young. Early potatoes and other crops which do not extend their roots very widely, should certainly have their plant food placed near, though not in a solid bunch, as this might destroy or injure the roots. Corn plants fill the soil with roots during their growth, and are thus enabled to reach all the fertilizer, even when spread over the whole ground; but as a vigorous start is very desirable, we should prefer to place a portion of the fertilizer where it would do the most good early in the season. At present, we do not quite agree with Mr. Rogers of the Bradley Company, in this matter, yet he may be right and our position wrong. We go in for large crops and liberal manuring, and such crops of corn as we aim to grow, we believe will find all the fertilizer required, even if four-fifths of it is spread broadcast.

DOES ENSILAGE CAUSE ABORTION?

I believe you were in attendance at the recent meeting of the Vermont Dairymen's Association at St. Albans, and probably heard the statements of Mr. Taylor recarding the feeding of ensilage, claiming that it would produce abortion if fed to milch cows which were with calf. He has since examined Capt. Morton's herd at Essex, and finds the temperature of the cows about 108, which he claimed is dangerous in the extreme. Now, I wish to inquire if you have had any experience in the matter yourself, do you know of any who have fed it, and had any trouble with their cows aborting? Also, if the condition Mr. T. found Capt. M's cows in, is in your opinion, dangerous. If you will kindly answer the inquiries I have made, and throw what light you can upon the subject, you will greatly oblige W. H. H.

Shelburn, Vt., Feb. 12, 1881.

REMARKS.—We have had all the experience with abortion that any cattle breeder could desire, but as yet, none in feeding ensilage, so it is quite evident that ensilage is by no means the only cause of the disease which is causing so much damage among dairy herds. We heard Mr. Taylor's statements that, so far as he had observed, (and he is a very careful observer) cows that abort show a higher blood temperature some weeks previous to the outbreak of the disease. He also stated that any food that is laxative in its nature appears to produce the symptoms of abortion if such food is fed continuously, and he feared that ensilage, if fed largely to milch cows in calf, would prove a dangerous food, but we do not recollect that he claimed to have had any direct evidence that such would be the case. Ensilage has now been fed in this, and the old country several years, and we have yet to learn that any one has been troubled in consequence, by abortion in their herds or flocks.

We have a letter now on our table, from one of the most careful observers, Mr. A. B. Thompson, of Woodville, Mass., who says he thinks the ensilage system is "just what farmers who make milk for the cities, have been so long looking for." Nearly all the reports we find in our exchanges are favorable to the system, and those who have experimented in a small way, propose to enlarge in the future. Yet we feel it a duty to throw out words of caution. The system is yet young, particularly so in New England. Another year's experience may change the tone of writers. It is always safe to be careful, and to go slow in unknown or untraveled paths. We fear that the practice of ensilaging food, however, will be thoroughly understood, and be either abandoned or permanently adopted as a common farm practice, long before the subject of abortion will have come within the understanding and control of even the most skilful and best educated farmers. The disease is now making sad havoc in the herds of the most intelligent, well read farmers in the country, and where every known precaution is taken for keeping animals sound and healthy. The disease seems to attack without discrimination, herds that have the best of care, as well as those which are neglected.

HOW TO UTILIZE WASTE SALT—WILL MACKEREL BRINE POISON CATTLE?

Will salt or brine that has been used for pickling mackerel, poison cattle so as to cause death? How can dirty, impure salt be used to the best advantage? Is it valuable as a fertilizer?

REMARKS.—Any kind of salt, taken in excessive quantities, is liable to poison or to seriously injure any animal taking it. It is a common belief among farmers, that brine, in which meats have been pickled, is poisonous to cattle and other animals, but we know of no authentic cases of poisoning in this way. If salt is washed and thoroughly rinsed in clean water, it would, doubtless, be perfectly harmless to cattle in ordinary doses. Salt is so uncertain in its effect when used upon tillage land, that no rule can be laid down for its use. We class it among the least valuable of any of the substances used as fertilizers. Cases are on record, where applications to cultivated lands have appeared to be of much benefit. A few years ago, farmers all through New England, were induced to pay a royalty on the privilege of using a secret recipe for growing crops, the material ordered, being nothing but lime and salt. Hundreds of tons of both were used for one season, but we hear of very few repetitions of the experiment. We would be glad to receive responses to the above inquiries, from any of our readers who may have had the necessary experience.

CULTIVATION OF LAVENDER.

Can you or any of the readers of the NEW ENGLAND FARMER give me any information about raising lavender? I have tried three years, getting seeds from different reliable seedsmen; have tried them in pots and in the open ground, but have never succeeded in getting a plant an inch in height before it would be gone. GARDENER.

Amherst, Mass., Jan. 12, 1881.

REMARKS.—We have had no personal experience in growing lavender, but can not understand why you have been so unsuccessful. It has in past years been grown by the Shakers at Enfield, N. H., both in pots and in the open ground. John Bradford of that place, writes that its culture has been successful, their soil being rather hard and dry. Schenck, in his Gardener's Text Book, says that lavender does best in a poor, gravelly soil, as in rich gardens it loses much of its fragrance, for which it is esteemed; at the same time it becomes tender and less able to withstand the severity of winter. It should be fully exposed to air and sunlight. Beside being grown from seed, as we infer from the catalogue advertisements, it may be propagated by slips and cuttings. Schenck recommends the spring season, and prefers slips six inches long, the leaves on the lower half being stripped off before planting. They should be buried half their length in moist, shaded soil, where they may grow the first season. The following year they may be set permanently in rows two feet apart each way. The bed will last for many years.

Correspondence.

For the New England Farmer.

JAPANESE AGRICULTURE.

Thirty years ago, the Japanese farmer was content to follow the beaten track of his forefathers, seeking no improvement in methods of culture, having little thought for economy of labor, and caring not for an expansion of his efforts beyond that which he felt was necessary for the maintenance of his inheritance. Deprived of the advantages which an education would bring, he was meekly submissive to the will of the power which annually laid a heavy burden upon him, and required his contribution toward the support of a numerous and overbearing class against whose oppressive acts he dared not lift the voice of remonstrance.

Today he looks upon a new page. He is recognized as an important element in the prosperity of the country, and his elevation, intellectually, is regarded as of prime importance in the development of a higher agriculture than has hitherto been known in Japan. Schools are now open to him as to others of higher rank; colleges have been established for his benefit; farms have been maintained at great cost that, as student or casual observer, he might daily witness the practical operation of improved methods of agriculture as carried out in Europe and America; that he might learn the use and value of machinery, and the possibility of enlarging his field of operations and increasing his income through economy in labor; that he might, by the good example thus before him, as well as by the judicious distribution of seeds, plants and tools, be encouraged to abandon implements and methods which have almost outlasted time itself, for those productive of better results. Relieved of the grinding oppression which a feudal system naturally involves, he appears as a man freed from a burden which required all his strength to keep from complete prostration, ready to raise his voice in his own defense and assert his claims in whatever direction they may lie. Three decades since, he labored without encouragement, with nothing realized or prospective which would stimulate his ambition. Today, he has before him the example and encouragement of others.

So radical a change as that which has been held before him, can not be accomplished for a long while to come. Long established ideas and prejudices are to be overcome, and this can only be the work of time. The work already done, however, has produced a decided effect, and the influences now brought to bear upon the average farmer are becoming greater every year, and their effect more and more noticeable. Heretofore, competition has been practically unknown, but the thorough education of young men who propose to actively engage in agriculture, the introduction of more economical methods, and the institution of annual fairs, like those in this country, where the products of various farms may be compared, must in due time, be productive of a healthy rivalry among the more intelligent farmers throughout the whole country.

While, from our stand point, there is much room for improvement in Japanese agriculture, it will be well to keep clearly in mind the fact that it involves some features which might be profitably studied and followed by farmers nearer home. Close culture is the common practice, and that good plants can not be grown unless properly fed and cared for, is a principle generally recognized, and one to which a little more thought might be given by many farmers at home, who recklessly strip their land year after year, without a thought that the amount of their crops is represented by the available material contained in the soil, and that sooner or later this must be exhausted.

Rice is the principal agricultural product of Japan, yet we find that it received the same careful culture as is given to smaller crops, and this perhaps, sufficiently accounts for its being the best in the world. From first to last, only hand labor is employed; each plant is set by hand, and the immense fields one sees throughout southern Japan, are weeded and manured in the same way. This has been possible in the past only because a man could be hired for ten cents per day, and a woman for less. For the future, some change will doubtless be found necessary, owing to the increasingly high price of labor, and machines will probably come into favor as the necessity for economical methods becomes more imperative. Attention is directed chiefly to the thorough cultivation of small areas, and it was only through the introduction and cultivation of corn, wheat and others of our important staples, upon an extended scale, and by the use of machinery, that the eyes of the Japanese were opened to the possibilities and advantages of American agricultural methods.

For the New England Farmer.

ENSILAGE.

MR. EDITOR:—Are you going to build a silo? and what do you think of ensilage? are questions which farmers in this part of the State are often asked. My answer to the first is, *not yet*; to the second, that it is a three-sided question. There is the land side, the fertilizer side, and the labor side. I am not yet ready to build, because, if the cost of producing milk can be reduced, as Dr. Bailey thinks it can, in a short time the price will come down so that farmers will not be able to get any more for their labor than they get now; therefore, if the price of milk is to be lowered by the introduction of ensilage, I had rather, as I am situated, give up milk making and try something else, than to incur the expense of a silo and the machinery to run it; and if the price is not to be lowered, by feeding ensilage, I prefer to let my car of progress run a while longer in the ruts of the road I have been building up, smoothing off and perfecting, so as to reduce the labor of drawing from the farm the amount of milk needed to supply the wants of all dependent on the farm, rather than incur the expense and labor of building a new road and establishing new ruts. The building of new roads, and establishing new ruts is costly and laborious work, yet one must have well defined, smooth and solid ruts for the farm machinery to run in before it can be economically run. Our steam and horse railroads are only perfected ruts.

It may be well for all intending to build silos, and it is evident there are to be a great many built the coming season, to carefully count the cost. It may also be well for all not having silos to carefully estimate the advantages the silo is to give to the owner.

I have said it is a three-sided question—the land side, the fertilizer side, and the labor side. On the land side I think all must admit that ensilage has proved a perfect success; that at least two or three times as much milk can be made from an acre, by growing the ensilage corn, as by any of the old methods. It may be asked, then, why not build the silo at once? I answer, because of that fixed, ever-present and ever-operating agricultural principle, which says: the smaller the area of land from which a given amount of milk is to be daily produced, the greater the cost per quart of milk, for both fertilizer and labor. To illustrate: we will suppose that one is making one hundred quarts of milk per day, every day in the year, from feed grown on 25 acres of land; my experience leads me to judge that to keep this 25 acres of land up to the capacity of growing food for 100 quarts of milk daily, requires $1.00 worth of fertilizer daily, or one cent per quart of milk produced; but if one can have 50 acres of the same quality of land, it can be kept up to the capacity of growing food for 100 quarts per day, for fifty cents per day, or one-half cent per quart. Also, if one has 75 acres of land he can grow the food for 100 quarts daily without any manure.

Then, again, I hold that it is impossible to make 100 quarts of milk per day, cows kept in the barn, and all the manure saved, without making $1.00 worth of manure per day. Now, if the price of milk is three cents per quart at the door, the man who makes his 100 quarts per day from 25 acres, gets only $3.00 per day for his milk and manure, because he must use his manure to keep up his supply of milk; but the man with 75 acres, gets $4.00 per day for his milk and manure, because he can sell both and yet keep up his supply of milk. This is the condition under which a large per cent of the milk sent to market is produced; for, although but few farmers sell their manure directly, to be carted away from the farm, yet most of them sell it indirectly, as far as the dairy is concerned, and as far as the fertility of their farm is concerned, by selling fruit, vegetables and hay grown with that manure.

In my opinion, the reason why country farmers, with large farms, are not only willing, but anxious, to fill the market with milk at a low price, provided they can get their pay promptly from the contractors, is because it is the most economical method by which they can utilize the natural productive capacity of their farms.

I wish to call the attention of those intending to build silos, with the expectation of making large quantities of milk from small areas of land, to this natural productive capacity of New England farms, for it is this, more than any other one thing, which keeps the price of milk low, and prevents the making of large quantities of milk from small areas of land, being as profitable as one might naturally suppose it would be, before they had tried it.

Prof. Stockbridge says: "There is an important sense in which an exhausted soil is an impossibility. Plants are made up out of the material of the soil. Nearly all the soil, from its surface, down to the bed rock, however deep the mass may be, is capable, in answer to the action of natural law, of being transformed from the soil-form to the plant-form; therefore we cannot say that the soil is exhausted until the entire mass has passed through this transformation."

I hold this to be the most important agricultural truth that science has as yet established, and the farmer who has not the light of this truth to guide him, not only in the management of his own land, but also in estimating the cost of crops grown by others, which he must compete with in the market, is working in the dark. The transformation from the soil-form to the plant-form is what we call the natural productive capacity of the soil—the transformation of plant food which we apply to the land in manure and fertilizers, makes up what we call the artificial productiveness of the land.

In Essex county, Mass., a county surrounded by seven cities, and, consequently, with good markets, it is my opinion that, outside of market gardening and vegetable growing, more than one-half of the products of the farms come directly from the natural productiveness of the soil, and also, at the present price of farm lands and manures, milk can be more economically produced by the natural productiveness of the soil, than by the artificial. For six years I have been putting the manure from an average of twelve cows and two horses, on twenty acres of land, and yet, in my opinion, its productive capacity is not now more than three times its natural capacity. I am ready to admit, from what I have seen and heard, that food for 100 quarts of milk per day, year after year, can be grown on five acres of land, but I claim that to do it will cost more than one cent per quart for fertilizers; and this is the fertilizer side of the ensilage question, when it is expected to use the silo to produce large quantities of milk from small areas of land.

Now, let us look at the labor side. Suppose a man wants to net 100 quarts of milk per day from food grown on five acres; let us suppose that he understands his business, so that he is able to make his cows average him 8½ quarts per day, 12 cows for the 100 quarts. Now, in feeding, ensilage corn, to get this amount of milk and keep the cows and the manure they make, in good condition, will require about 8½ cents' worth of cotton seed meal and shorts for each cow per day; in other words, it will take the milk from one cow to pay for the grain for three cows, with milk at three cents per quart; therefore, to get a net of 100 quarts per day from five acres, requires the growing and saving of food for the feeding, tending and milking of 18 cows, each and every day in the year, these cows to be kept up to the average of 8½ quarts per day, which will require the very best of care. This gives us a starting point from which to estimate the labor account. To take good care of eighteen cows, fed in the barn all the year, to gather absorbents for, properly save, mix and cart on to the land the manure made by the cows, plough the land, plant and cultivate the crop—in short, do all that needs to be done to get that 100 quarts of milk daily, except the putting of the crop into the silo, will require the average daily labor of two men and one horse. In my opinion $2.00 per day is not a high estimate for the labor and use of tools necessary to get 100 quarts of milk per day from five acres of land. This leaves us $1.00 per day, or $365, to fill the silo and pay other expenses. Now, admitting the five acres to produce 250 tons, about the amount needed to get the required amount of milk, and that it can be put in the silo for $1.00 per ton, which Mr. Walcott of West Peabody, estimates a fair price, though I think he told me that Dr. Bailey's cost him, last fall, $1.15 per ton, the $250 deducted from $365, leaves $115 towards paying for cost of silo, land, cows, buildings, interest, taxes, &c.

This, in my opinion, is a fair representation of the labor side of the question, if the silo is to be used for the purpose of producing large quantities of milk from small areas of land, and I have written for the purpose of calling attention to the fact that, in making large quantities of milk from small areas of land, by any method yet devised, the cost per quart for both fertilizers and labor is much more than in making small quantities of milk from large areas of land. It follows, then, that, where land is scarce and high, labor and manure plenty and cheap, that it may be good economy to make much milk from a little land; but where land is plenty and cheap, and labor and manure expensive, it is not good economy to try to make very much milk from a small amount of land, for the land can be used to better advantage in growing other crops.

What then? Are silos useless? and is ensilage to prove a failure, after all that has been said in its favor? Not at all, for it looks now as though their use will become very general; but in my opinion they will not take the place of the hay mow so much as they will that of the corn barn, and that it is better to build silos to help us get larger hay mows, than it is to build them with the expectation of doing away with the hay mows.

When our grass lands need re-seeding, if we plant some of the large varieties of sweet corn or field corn, far enough apart to sow grass seed among the corn, and when the corn is in the milk, the ears in the right condition for the table, then put the whole, ears and stalks, into the silo, and thus feed our field corn to our cattle, as ensilage, instead of letting it ripen, and separating it into corn meal and dry stalks; feeding this ensilage in the connection with more or less of our dry hay, at the same time keeping our grass lands thrifty and hay mows full in this way, and to the extent that we need silos for this purpose, I think they will prove profitable; but to grow green crops on the same land, year after year, for the silo, and to feed as ensilage, in my opinion, will not prove profitable; labor and fertilizer will take too much of the proceeds.

ANSEL W. PUTNAM.

Asylum Station, Mass., 1881.

CHEESE FOR EXPORT---No. II.

Shall New England Manufacture Cheese for Shipment?

This question is under discussion just now by the Boston Produce Exchange, and it is quite pertinent also to look at the same question from a manufacturer's standpoint. First, then, how far does the make of our New England factories go towards meeting the demand for the home trade? An answer to this will bring to light the reasons for a change from the standard make, or otherwise. It is not a sufficient cause for us to change our methods, because there are wharf and storage facilities in Boston not utilized. Which method of manufacture is most profitable to the maker and milkowner?

It has been clearly established, by experience, that the local taste of New England does not choose the New York shipping cheese. We therefore are making a cheese, which is not merely more porous than a shipping cheese, for that of itself is of no advantage; but by use of less salt, and briefer development of the acid, it is brought out softer, and nearer the texture of butter.

Probably in none of the New England States, except Vermont, does the production of cheese equal the consumption. Large amounts are imported therefore from the west of the Hudson to supply the retail trade, although such supply is not just what our best taste calls for. It used to be said that only cheese not fit for the European market crossed the Hudson river to find a sale. Whether that is still a true statement is perhaps a question.

Among our crowded centres of population the demand for a really high grade of make is constantly increasing, and cannot even now be met. At this time, here in the city of Augusta, one cannot find a good cheese, and persons say on all hands, "We wish we could get cheese that is first-class."

Now then, since it is only our very best makers who could think of changing over to the foreign standard, and these same makers, too, cannot at present, furnish more than a small part of what is needed for home consumption, what inducement can it be to them to sacrifice their present customers, who are eager and ready to pay the very top price for twice or three times what they can possibly furnish, for the sake of entering into the untried path of shipping qualities?

A very material help to our position would be found in the figures showing the total pounds of cheese consumed in New England in a year; the total make of the same States for that time; and, also, a statement from the dealers showing what per cent of this make meets the call for a strictly first-class article.

In the second place, much has been written within the past year or two on the importance of making, for home consumption, and increasing the use of cheese in our own States. This advice so urgently given, has had its effect upon the makers, and we are at work endeavoring to furnish the article wanted. Some people seem to like poor cheese, even that which is rotten; but for the most part customers will gladly buy and pay for the best that can be made.

When the factory system first came to us, it was thought that the taste could be educated up to the shipping standard, but the result has been shown otherwise. The Dutchman likes sour-krout, and he will not say he likes pork and beans just as well, although a Yankee would say he ought to. Just so our New England people do not like the shipping cheese, and yet we know it is a strictly prime article. We must make to suit the trade, and while the present conditions continue, it is the part of caution if not of wisdom to keep right along for the home consumption.

Let the Produce Exchange handle all the shipping cheese they can from New York and the West, if they want to, but if Vermont should turn any more aside from its present make for the home trade, it would result in a serious loss to us of the Eastern States.

FRANCIS BARNES.

For the New England Farmer.

URINE AS A FERTILIZER.

The farmers of the country generally show a want of appreciation of the value of the urine of their animals. Only a very few make any provision for saving it. I have seen a loosely laid floor for a horse stable over a stone heap, which utterly prevented saving any urine, except the little absorbed by the droppings, and this was planned by a man of intelligence, who prided himself on his success in farming. So far as I have seen, the farmer who makes provision for saving and utilizing the excrements, generally thinks he is doing well; and the one who shows an appreciation of the value of the urine is an exception.

The superiority of poultry manure over others is, that it always contains the urine. Next to this comes the manure from the hog pen; this is especially valuable because so highly charged with the elements of fertility, and because the working propensity of the hog keeps him rooting over the contents of his pen, so that his urine is absorbed and saved. Then too, the quality of the hog's urine places it before all others, on account of the salts it contains. In it are phosphates not found in the urine of the horse, ox or sheep. The urea of urine which imparts so great a value to this liquid, is richer in ammonia than either flesh or blood. By chemical analysis a hundred pounds of urine of cattle contains four pounds of urea. That of the horse only seven-tenths of a pound. The urine of the horse, while so far wanting in urea, contains an excess of nitrogen, which makes up richly for its deficiency in this, by its ammonia producing power. The saline substances are five and three-tenths per cent. That of a sheep has two and eight-tenths of a pound. That of a man contains three pounds. The hog's, over all, contains five and sixty-four hundredths pounds. Besides the urea contained, the various salts of urine add largely to its value; and when all are absorbed by loam or peat, the fertilizing value exceeds that of the solid excrements.

The chemical composition of animal urines vary with the age,

New England Farmer.

BOSTON:
SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1881.

THE MILK PRODUCERS.

A special meeting of the New England Milk Producers' Association was held in Wesleyan Hall on Tuesday, at which a general discussion took place on the proposed organization of a company to purchase milk from the farmers and sell the same in Boston in locked cans at six cents per quart in summer, and seven in winter. The report of the committee on the subject, covered the plan which has been previously detailed in these columns, the leading features of which are the formation of a company with headquarters in Boston, to receive the milk directly from the producers, to distribute the same to consumers, and to make the surplus milk into butter. In the discussion which ensued upon the adoption of the report, Mr. Henry H. Faxon of Quincy, who was present and was invited to take part, with his usual good taste and discretion made a few remarks in which he contrived to introduce party politics, the prohibitory liquor law, and other subjects equally germane to the matter in hand. The *Advertiser* reports his words thus:

"You countrymen are on the wrong tack. You have a big job in your hands, and can't be successful unless strong politically. Pure milk for Boston? Why, it's absurd! Think of the immense business done in 'swill' milk—milk given by cows fed on brewers' grain! The moment a movement is made to give this city pure milk, that moment all the rum power will be arrayed against you. Boston is a recruiting office in the interests of distillers and brewers, the Democracy and hell. Milk is something unknown to those in power. Sealed cans would not protect you. Democratic politicians would cutwit you. They would pick the devil's money chest, and find means to guard any business through which they control votes. You countrymen must go home and mix more politics with your milk if you want it pure."

This original and highly edifying argument however, went for pretty much what it was worth, and after it had been properly answered by Mr. J. C. Bartlett of Lee, the real question before the meeting was discussed at considerable length, among the speakers being W. H. Bowker of Boston, S. J. Rice of Northboro', Morse of Hopkinton, Norton of Farmington, Ct., B. A. Nourse of Southboro', J. D. W. French of Boston, Hon. Velorous Taft of Upton, Geo. M. Baker of South Lincoln and others.

The general tone of the speakers seemed to be that the organization of the company should be attempted as soon as possible, provided a competent man can be found to manage the business successfully and economically. Mr. W. H. Bowker presented the draft of a charter which is to be asked of the Legislature for the proposed corporation. It provides for the incorporation of a joint stock company, to be known as the Massachusetts Dairy Company, with a cash capital of $50,000 and right to extend to a capital of $300,000, with shares of a par value of $20, to buy and sell milk in Boston or elsewhere, and make and sell butter, cheese and dairy products, the board of directors to include as members, ex-officio, the chairmen of the State and Boston boards of health.

In the afternoon session this charter was discussed at some length, and was finally adopted, substantially as recommended except that a proposition was adopted to make the par value of the shares $10 instead of $20. A committee was appointed to present the same to the Legislative Committee on Agriculture at a hearing to be given on Wednesday, and in case the charter shall be obtained, to canvas for subscriptions to the capital stock. From the interest in the subject manifested at this meeting, and from the general prevalence of the feeling among farmers who make the milk, and consumers who use it, that there are altogether too many people making their living out of the milk business as at present managed, we are inclined to think that the new system will not be very difficult to start, nor can we doubt that if once in fair operation, it will work to the benefit of both producer and buyer.

The Committee on Agriculture gave a hearing on Friday last at the State House, to the petitioners for an Experiment station at the Agricultural College. The hearing was fully attended and much interest was manifested. Secretary Russell of the State Board was the first speaker. He said that experiments made by men of accurate observation and scientific knowledge, would answer for the 45,000 farmers of the State. He illustrated his point by mentioning the need of determining the value of ensilage. This method of preservation is warmly advocated by men who have their interests to serve, but if an experimental station could be established, one experiment would answer for the many farmers, who want to know whether ensilage is worth making or not. Evidence comes in to the college that ensilage is of the greatest value as food to animals. Evidence also comes in that it is utterly unfit to sustain life, and has to be supplemented by an amount of nitrogenous food greater than the animal would ordinarily consume; that animals will make neither milk, meat nor growth upon it. At an experimental station, the value of ensilage could be settled. The subject has been considered in Europe for forty years, and stations have been established in New York, New Jersey and North Carolina. At these stations important results have been secured. Such a station would be in harmony with the educational policy of Massachusetts. It would not be in the nature of a bounty. The State has the buildings and means to carry on the experiments, and the farming interests of the State were never more hopeful. Mr. B. P. Ware urged that never before were the farmers so active in getting information, and that a station would be of incalculable advantage. Prof. Goessmann of the Agricultural College, ex-Senator J. J. H. Gregory of Marblehead, James Draper of Worcester, ex-Representative Hartshorne of Worcester, Senator Smith of Berkshire and others favored the establishment of a station.

The Agricultural Appropriation Bill, which passed the Senate on Friday last, appropriates in all $330,500. Among the items are $10,000 for experiments in connection with the culture and manufacture of tea; $25,000 for the investigation of the diseases of animals, of which $15,000 is to be devoted to the investigation of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle; $25,000 for the continuation of experiments in the manufacture of sugar from sorghum and cornstalks; $10,000 for the continuation of experiments in the manufacture of sugar from beets; $5000 for continuing the investigations on forestry; $5000 for examination and report on wools; $10,000 for experiments in the reclamation of arid lands; $9000 for chemical investigations; $18,000 for entomological investigations; $10,800 for the collection of statistics; $10,000 for matter for the report; about $60,000 for salaries, and $80,000 for seeds, one half of which shall be distributed by Congressmen among their constituents and the remainder by the Commissioner. The Senate added an appropriation of $500 to pay John L. Hayes for his report on sheep husbandry in the South, published by resolution of Congress.

Shrewdness and Ability.—Hop Bitters so freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of these Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a Bitters, whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation.—*Examiner and Chronicle.*

A Smooth Complexion can be had by every lady who will use Parker's Ginger Tonic. For promptly regulating the liver and kidneys and purifying the blood there is nothing like it, and this is the reason why it so quickly removes pimples and gives a rosy bloom to the cheek. See notice.

SEED CATALOGUES.

The Seed Catalogues for 1881 have been arriving since the commencement of the New Year. Their number and our crowded space at this season of the year precludes anything more than mere mention.

J. J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass., is the first to arrive and contains plain common sense directions for planting and tending a garden, beside selected lists of best varieties of vegetables suited to field or garden. Mr. Gregory was the first grower to warrant safe delivery of seeds to patrons.

James Vick, Rochester, N. Y., as heretofore, stands first in the beauty and attractiveness of his annual Floral Guide, and in his efforts to popularize the growing of flowers throughout the whole country. This year's volume contains a likeness of the author, which will make it still more attractive to his many friends.

Hiram Sibley & Co., Chicago, Ill., issue a neat volume with colored plates of flowers and vegetables, good illustrations of the originals.

From Philadelphia we have Buist's Almanac and Garden Manual, with nearly 200 pages devoted to instructions in the selection of field and garden seeds and the best methods of culture, arranged in calendar order for the Northern States.

Landreth & Sons, in their annual, give a birds'-eye view of one of their extensive seed farms, with its broad fields, pleasant residences and large packing houses.

New York is represented by William H. Carson, who not only deals in all the popular garden seeds but makes a special effort in the direction of forage crops for farmers.

James M. Thorburn & Co., whose catalogue contains, beside the usual list of field and garden seeds, illustrations of the new white Elephant potato, and the Chester County mammoth corn.

R. H. Allen & Co., New York, representing one of the largest agricultural warehouses in the country, send lists of vegetable, grain, flower seeds, small fruits and vines, beside a general line of agricultural and horticultural tools.

Schlegel & Fottler of this city, send their annual retail price list of vegetable and flower seeds. The reputation of this firm is too well known to need further mention.

Ellwanger & Barry, proprietors of the Mt. Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y., send four volumes, a beautifully illustrated catalogue of ornamental trees and plants, a descriptive list of fruits with a colored illustration of the new early Waterloo peach, a small fruit catalogue and their wholesale price list for the trade.

From the same city, Joseph Harris sends his list of home grown seeds, chiefly field and garden, though he is also giving some attention to flowers.

E. P. Roe, well known for his "Success with Small Fruits," has a full list of the old and newer varieties in this year's annual.

Vanderbilt Bros., New York, have a small pamphlet containing lists of implements and seeds.

J. T. Lovett, Little Silver, N. J., sends a list of choice small fruits and ornamental shrubbery, many of the best or newest varieties being handsomely illustrated.

From Rockford, Ill., we have the 32 page phamphlet of J. P. Root & Co., and another of 40 pages from R. H. Shumway, both well-known Western seed houses.

Isaac F. Tillinghas, La Plume, Penn., sends his "Seed-time and Harvest," containing lists of seeds and some excellent reading matter on hot beds.

Waldo F. Brown, Oxford, Ohio, in his catalogue, gives unusually full descriptions of the character of the various plants noticed, and of which he sells seeds.

Our Canadian friends will find an attractive catalogue from the house of Wm. Rennie, Toronto, containing full lists of field, garden, and flower seeds.

New England buyers of small fruits, who would have their plants reach them the same day they are put in the mail, will do well to consult the catalogue of G. H. & J. H. Hale, South Glastonbury, Conn. No firm have a better reputation than the Hale Brothers.

CONGRESS.

One of the last acts of the retiring President was to issue his proclamation convening the Senate in special session at noon of March 4th. Some doubt had been felt as to whether a special session would be called, for party reasons, the membership being so equally divided between the two parties that the death of Senator Carpenter rendered the organization of the Senate by the Republicans, somewhat a matter of doubt. The decision was left to the discretion of President-elect Garfield, who decided that it was best to follow the usual course.

Among the bills passed by the Senate, besides the appropriation bills, are the bill with regard to the boundary line between New York and Connecticut, and the bill providing for the erection of a new building for the Congressional library, to be built upon the six squares at the eastern front of the Capitol grounds, and to cost $1,000,000. The House of Representatives has cut down the Senate Amendments to the River and Harbor appropriation bill, which has finally passed after a severe struggle in both branches. As finally agreed upon, it appropriates somewhat over $11,000,000. The fight over the apportionment bill has been contested vigorously in the House, only to be shelved at last, and left for the next Congress to decide. At the time this is written the fate of the refunding bill in the House is in doubt, but Washington despatches say that if passed in its present shape it will be vetoed and the devising of a safe and proper funding measure will devolve upon the next Congress, which it now seems probable will be called to assemble in extra session.

THE GENERAL COURT.

Proceedings in the State Legislature during the past week have not been specially important or interesting. The Senate has passed the local option liquor bill, and sent it to the House; the old prohibitory liquor law of 1869, has also been reported to the House from the liquor law committee, with an added proviso that the law shall be submitted to the people to be voted upon at the next November election. The bill permitting the running of Sunday railroad trains has been discussed at considerable length in the Senate, and several amendments, imposing a fine of $5000 for violation of the law, extending the provisions of the law to steamboats, etc., were voted down, and the bill passed to a third reading. The bill to restrict the power of school committees in cities to spend money in excess of their appropriations, was ordered to a third reading in the Senate. The bill to encourage physical exercise in schools was amended so as to require a two-thirds vote of the school committees to employ special instructors, and excusing from such exercises children whose health might be injuriously affected thereby. As amended, the bill was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 20 to 6. The bill to permit the consolidation of the Boston & Lowell, and the Nashua & Lowell Railroads met with no opposition in the Senate, and has passed to be engrossed.

In the House two reports were presented from the judiciary committee in the case of Judge Day, the Barnstable county probate judge. A majority of the committee recommend that the case be referred to the joint committee of both branches, and a minority think that the Judge has done nothing which requires the interference of the legislature. The matter has been assigned to the first place on the calendar for next Tuesday. The bill to extend the suffrage of women in school matters, and to allow them the same privileges of registry as men, was advanced one stage in the House by a very decisive vote, and without amendment.

Skin diseases vanish by using Swayne's Ointment. Cures Itching Piles. Nothing better.

American Provisions in Europe.—The Secretary of State has recently informed the National Board of Health that the British Consul at Philadelphia had reported to his Government that an epidemic of hog cholera was now prevailing in the United States. The National Board of Health, in reply, stated that no information indicating the prevalence of an epidemic among hogs had been received. A prominent Government official, speaking on the subject, referred to the numerous sensational reports which were being sent to London regarding the existence of disease in American cattle, hogs, etc., as very suggestive of a systematic attempt to depreciate the value of American provisions in Europe, adding that such reports of late had been of quite common occurrence.

The National Finances.—A statement has been prepared by the Treasury Department showing the transactions of the United States for the four years ended March 1, 1881. The total receipts for the four years were $1,192,551,107, and the total expenditures $990,755,706. The decrease in the public debt (less cash in the Treasury) for the four years is $208,824,730, and the decrease in the annual interest charge is $17,557,708.

J. J. H. Gregory's Seed Catalogue.—Mr. Gregory's Catalogue (advertised in our columns) opens with several fine engravings of new vegetables, after which follows an immense variety of flower and vegetable seed, including 47 kinds of Beans, 23 of Beet, 54 of Cabbage and Cauliflower, 26 of Corn, 28 of Cucumber, 28 of Lettuce, 41 of Melon, 17 of Squash, 24 of Tomato, 36 of Turnip, &c., &c., all duly described. Catalogues are advertised free to all.

Gray Hairs are honorable but their premature appearance is annoying. Parker's Hair Balsam is popular for cleanliness and promptly restoring the youthful color.

The purest invigorant and stimulant (not an intoxicant) is Malt Bitters.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have received from D. Appleton & Co., New York and Boston.

The Power of Movement in Plants: by Charles Darwin. Price $2.00.

In his examination of the phenomena of animal or of vegetable life, Mr. Darwin is not content to stop with the broad outlines and most obvious features of his subject, but pushes his investigations with infinite pains to the most minute, and seemingly unimportant particulars. It is this carefulness of research and experiment, almost as much as the clear and intelligible manner in which the results are presented, that makes his writings so charming to read. Peculiarities which to the ordinary observer appear to be merely accidental are shown to be really the effect of unchangeable law, as much as are the greater and more striking operations of nature. This volume is full of curious and interesting facts as to the phenomena of growth, movement and rest of plants, and the principles of vegetable life, most of which is new not only to the general reader, but to the botanist also.

Life and Her Children: by Arabella B. Buckley. Price $1.50.

This is a very charming volume, in which some of the wonders of natural history are described in graphic and plain language. The author's main object is to acquaint young people with the structure and habits of the lower forms of life, and to do this in a more simple manner than in the ordinary text books on the subject. Beginning with the *amœba*, the lowest form of animal life, the author takes up successively the higher forms, until the whole field of invertebrates has been traversed, selecting, in each case, representative animals, and describing their structure and mode of life. As an introduction to the study of natural history we know of no book more likely to attract the attention and arouse the interest of young readers, and even older ones will find its pages full of pleasure and profit.

An Anecdotal History of the British Parliament; compiled by George Henry Jennings.

Almost everybody is interested in personal anecdote and gossip, and will remember such matters better than he will the dates of great historical events, the succession of kings, and all the like heavy historical lumber, which he can be sure of finding in the encyclopedias or in the grave works of great writers, when he has occasion to use it. A preliminary chapter of this book traces the rise and progress of parliamentary institutions in England, from the earliest times to the present; the anecdotal portion however, begins with Sir Thomas More in 1480. Much that is valuable and instructive is mixed with what is merely curious or amusing, and many old anecdotes that have become the common property of the world, and odd or wise sayings, equally familiar, that have been credited to all sorts of people, are here set down with authority so that no one need ever misquote them again. Incidentally a great deal of information is conveyed as to the customs and constitution of the British Parliament, and an extensive and well arranged index adds greatly to the value of the book.

Mary Marston: A Novel, by George MacDonald.

Admirers of George MacDonald's novels, though they will find in this book the same easy and graceful style, and the same natural and graphic descriptions of places and scenery, that marked his earlier works, will, we think, be disappointed in "Mary Marston," which is essentially a religious novel and rather dogmatical at that. Not that we object to a religious novel particularly, if the "novel" part of it is up to the mark; but in this story the plot is thin, and the incident lacking. The character of Mary however is very well drawn, though a little preachy, as she is made the medium through which the theology of the book is expressed.

From D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

Five Little Southerners: by Mary W. Porter. Price $1.00.

This is a bright and rollicking story of the adventures and experiences of five irrepressible Southern children, boys and girls, white and black, told with a vividness and sharpness of detail that lead us to believe that it was drawn from actual occurrences and from living characters. The book is full of real genuine fun, and some of its scenes would make the most misanthropical of readers laugh in spite of himself, until he comes to the final chapter, describing an inundation in the low lands of Louisiana, in which the humorous element takes a secondary position. As a whole the story is one of decided merit.

History of Egypt: by Clara Erskine Clement. Price $1.50.

To the student of religious or of secular history, Egypt, the mysterious land whose civilization antedates any other which has left a legible mark upon the ages, must always be an interesting and fascinating theme. Before Greece had letters, before Rome had an existence, Egypt had a literature and a priesthood, architecture and art, commerce and manufactures, a well defined and complex political system, and a civilization which has influenced, to a great degree, every age and every country since. It is not strange that the history of such a country and such a people should attract even those who care but little for historical reading in general, especially when told as gracefully and simply as in this book of Mrs. Clement's, which is fully up to the results of the latest researches, and quite fully illustrated.

From MacMillan & Co., London and New York, through A. Williams & Co.

Food for the Invalid: by Drs. Fothergill & Wood. Price $1.00.

The authors of this volume, both physicians of the highest attainments, and most acute observation, considering that a vast amount of human unhappiness is traceable to an unsuitable dietary, and that, by a reform in food and cooking, such maladies as indigestion, gout, diabetes, etc., may be greatly alleviated and even cured, have prepared this little volume of sound advice and easily comprehended receipts for making dishes of all kinds, for the use not only of the sick and the convalescent, but of the healthy also, who desire to maintain health unimpaired. Let us add, by the way, that these receipes are not "Grahamite," or in the least after the fashion of a good many of the "food reformers" of the last forty years.

The Abbott's Farm; or Practice with Science: by Henry Tanner. Price $1.25.

This is an English book, and deals mostly with farm life as it exists in England, which in many respects differs widely from farm life in this country. Its author is Professor of Agriculture in the Royal Agricultural College, an acute observer, and a practical thinker. In this volume he attempts, in the form of a story, to show that scientific instruction will make a man a more successful farmer and a better neighbor, a thesis which in this age and country he will find few to contradict. The story is interesting, and contains incidentally a great deal of information on agricultural subjects, pretty well told, though somewhat formal in style.

AN OLD FIRM.

Among the many old and stable mercantile firms for which Boston is famous, no one deserves or enjoys a more prominent place than the house of Joseph Breck & Sons, the pioneer establishment in the agricultural tool and seed business. Founded sixty years ago, identical on the spot where its warehouse now stands, it has witnessed the whole progress, from its very beginning, of what has now become a leading branch of industry in every civilized country. At the time this house was founded, such agricultural tools as were not made by the country blacksmiths, or by the farmers themselves at their own homes, were so few in number as to form but an unimportant part of the stock of the ordinary hardware dealers, just as the few seeds that found their way to market were only an incidental item in the trade of the grocers. Now the manufacture and sale of agricultural tools and implements, and the raising of crops simply for seed, give employment to hundreds of thousands of people in every section of the country. With every improvement, the house of Joseph Breck & Sons has kept even pace, never allowing itself for one moment to fall behind. Within the last few weeks it has made extensive and noteworthy alterations in its warerooms, adding as much to the convenience and comfort of customers as to its own. The heavy brick wall between the two stores numbered 51, 52 and 53 No. Market St., has been removed, and the two apartments thrown into one well lighted and well finished and commodious store, with every possible facility for showing goods and for waiting upon customers. A hasty run through the upper floors of the building, which are crowded full of tools of all kinds, and seeds in infinite variety, is enough to convince the visitor that the firm will be found perfectly able to fill any order for goods in their line, promptly and exactly.

Miscellaneous Items.

☞ The British Columbia seal fishery has proved unprofitable thus far this season.

☞ John D. Russo, M. D., a prominent physician, aged 80 years, died at Pompton, N. J., on Tuesday. He was the first man to give instruction to the blind in America.

☞ Professor Johnson of Connecticut is fully satisfied of the practicability of making sugar from sorghum, and has a very fair article of it, with the finest syrup in his laboratory.

☞ The Diamond Match Company, of New Haven, Conn., whose capital stock is $2,250,000, has bought all the twenty-two other match factories in the country, and now has a complete monopoly of the business.

☞ A very perceptible shock of earthquake was noticed at Augusta, Me., last Saturday evening at 10:55 o'clock. The vibrations continued at intervals for at least thirty seconds, violently shaking window-panes and swinging loosely-hung pictures.

☞ The Minnesota State House caught fire last Monday night while the Legislature was in session, and burned to the ground, entailing a loss of $100,000 on the building in addition to the destruction of a valuable library. The members had a narrow escape, some of them being obliged to leave the building by means of the firemen's ladders, and several of them were slightly burned in escaping.

☞ The Grand Army block at Athol, Mass., was totally destroyed by an incendiary fire on Thursday last.

☞ The tunnel under the Hudson River at New York is out over 300 feet, and advancing at the rate of five feet per day.

☞ The U. S. Supreme Court has decided in favor of the Pacific Mail Company in its suit against the Government.

☞ Henry Duncan's farm buildings near Lake Massabesic, N. H., three miles from Manchester, were burned Sunday morning, with their contents, including live stock.

☞ The peach growers of Delaware have revised their conclusions as to the killing of the buds by the severe winter, and now say that the prospects of the crop are still good.

☞ A young man living near Bloomington, Ill., was cleaning his revolver Sunday evening, and, supposing it was empty, playfully pointed it at his sister and shot her dead.

☞ The house, barn and outbuildings of Ephraim Maxim in Wayne, Me., were destroyed by fire Sunday night. The stock, farming tools and furniture were saved.

☞ A large portion of the town of Franklin, Va., including several business houses and the post office, was burned on Sunday. Loss estimated at $150,000.

☞ Samuel Turner, a man of 81 years, an inmate of the Foxboro' Poor House, made a fiendish assault on a sick female inmate of the institution Saturday night, and threw her and her young child out of doors.

☞ Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Indiana were visited on Sunday by the heaviest snow storm of the present winter, blockading the railways again and causing a great deal of inconvenience to everybody.

☞ The recently organized Agricultural society in Norfolk county, has, at the suggestion of the State Board of Agriculture, adopted the name, "The New Norfolk County Agricultural Society."

☞ Three barns of Wells M. Ladd, at East Windsor, Conn., together with fourteen head of live stock, forty-six tons of hay, and other contents were burned on Wednesday night. Loss between $4000 and 5000.

☞ The barns of Wm. Ennis, Woods Hill farm, Pomfret, Ct., were burned on Saturday morning, with 37 cattle, one horse and five hogs. The fire was undoubtedly of incendiary origin. Loss, $4000.

☞ Four dealers in lottery tickets in the city of New York, have been sentenced, one to $50 fine and fifty days' imprisonment, and the others to $100 fine and 60 days' imprisonment each.

☞ The New York & Western Cattle Company has been organized in New York, Rufus Hatch, president, with a capital of $250,000, with the object of raising cattle in southwestern Kansas.

☞ A dispatch from Newfoundland reports the brig Isabel, from Brazil for St. John's, N. F., totally wrecked on the 23d at Gull island, off the coast of Newfoundland, and all hands are believed to be lost.

☞ Vitalized Phosphites give vitality to the insufficient bodily or mental growth of children, prevent fretfulness, give quiet, rest and sleep, and good digestion, give Vitalized Phosphites and have a healthy and pleasant child. For sale by Druggists.

☞ On Wednesday of last week, the extensive mill of the Presumpscot Pulp Ware Co., at North Gorham, Me., was entirely destroyed by fire, together with the entire machinery, and 5000 pulp pails. The loss is estimated at $35,000.

☞ The barque Brothers, from Havana for Boston, with 550 hogshead of sugar, went ashore Monday in the fog off Eastern Point, Cape Ann, and was lost. All hands saved. She is owned in New York, is twelve years old and uninsured.

☞ On Saturday last, Dr. Arthur Clifford, a son of ex-Governor Clifford, while returning from a short trip to New York, shot himself through the heart on the Ware River train, between Barre Plains and Winchendon. He has been partially insane for some months.

☞ Judge Moran of the United States Circuit Court at Chicago, has refused to naturalize a Chinaman, on the ground that he is neither white nor black. The new Chinese treaty forbids the naturalization of Chinamen in this country.

☞ There was almost a financial panic in New York last week, owing to the retirement of circulation by the banks because of the passage of the Funding bill by the Senate; and higher rates were paid for money than at any time since the panic of 1873.

☞ On Friday last the large saw-mill building of Alfred Page, occupied by the Standard Heel Company of Boston and Lynn and the machine shop of George C. Stevens, at Ayer, Mass., was destroyed, with all its contents, by an incendiary fire. Loss $15,000.

☞ The Supreme Court has overruled the exceptions in the case of Abbott, who was convicted of the murder of Mrs. Crue at Groton, and he has been sentenced to be hanged on the 22d of April. He still declares himself innocent, and says he never saw the woman in his life.

☞ Saturday night while the members of the New Lebanon, N. Y., Shaker Community were attending service, burglars entered their two houses and carried away between $600 and $700 in money, $1500 in Midland Railroad bonds and five silver watches. No arrests have been made.

☞ There are now 2269 lager beer breweries in the United States, and during the year ending May 1, 1880, they turned out 12,800,900 barrels of beer, or one barrel for every four persons in the country. This is an increase of 2,619,742 barrels over the production of 1879.

☞ Edwin C. Hayden was hanged on Friday last at the State prison in Windsor, Vt., for the murder of his wife in 1876. He read from the scaffold a statement declaring that he never intended to kill his wife, and that even now he had no recollection whatever of the affair.

☞ The recent snow storms at the West have so blockaded the railroads that in many places there is absolutely a fuel famine, and in parts of Dakota and Minnesota people are cutting down the telegraph poles, or pulling up the railway ties for firewood, or burning corn, wheat and straw.

☞ At Laconia, N. H., early last Saturday morning, fire was discovered in the machine shop of the Laconia Car Company, burning the machine shop, foundry, setting-up shop and the building owned by the Car Company and occupied by the White Mountain Freezer Company, and Freeland Bros., Job Printers. The loss will amount to about $60,000.

☞ The house and barn of Mrs. Albert Marble, in Spencer, Mass., were entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday. The stock was saved, but the household goods were destroyed. The buildings were insured. Wilbur Howland, who was present at the fire, died from heart disease in consequence of hurrying. He was 75 years old.

☞ The Congregational Church in West Brookfield, was burned last Monday night. The fire was discovered about eleven o'clock, but the flames had made such headway that it was found impossible to save anything. The edifice, with its fine organ and clock, is a total loss, and was valued at $15,000. It is supposed to have been struck by lightning.

☞ On Wednesday of last week a four story wooden building at East Liverpool, Ohio, occupied in the lower story by stores, and in the upper ones as a dwelling, by William Sloan, his wife and ten children, was destroyed by fire, all the inmates perishing in the flames, excepting Mr. Sloan and one daughter, three years old.

☞ The Catholic Orphan Asylum, at Hyde Park, Pa., occupied by the Sisters of Charity in charge of 40 children between the ages of six and twelve years, was burned on Sunday night last; Seventeen children, fourteen boys and three girls, were suffocated in their beds by the smoke. It is suspected that the building was set on fire.

☞ The receivers appointed to wind up the affairs of the City Savings Bank of Manchester, N. H., after the scaling down of 21 per cent, three years ago, have performed their duties, are now begin paying a final dividend of 25 3-10ths per cent. It is now apparent that the bank could have paid dollar for dollar if it had not been forced to sacrifice its securities.

☞ A memorial has been sent to the president of the Senate, signed by a large number of Boston merchants and ship-owners, protesting against the ratification of the Chinese treaties, on the ground that they would be injurious to the interests and commerce of the country, and unjust in the discrimination they effect against our vessels in the carrying trade in China, and unwise and uncalled for by any circumstances in existing relations between the two countries.

☞ One week ago last Saturday Charles Merrill, a young man residing in China Village, Maine, about twelve miles from Augusta, deliberately murdered his mother without provocation, cut up her body, burned portions of it, and hid the remainder in the forest. The crime was not discovered until a week afterward, when a daughter of the murdered woman discovered a part of her mother's body in the fireplace of the house where she had resided with her son. The young man was arrested, and confessed his crime.

The World Abroad.

SUMMARY OF LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES.

Great Britain.

The bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland has at length passed the House of Commons by a vote of 281 to 36, having been fought at every stage of its progress by the radicals and the home-rulers, by every device known in parliamentary proceedings. The land bill is still delayed, the arms bill, the public meetings bill, and the army estimates taking precedence.

Meanwhile the League appears to be losing strength in Ireland. Subscriptions have fallen off quite materially, and the movement of the tenants to pay rents is represented as becoming more general. Parnell has also to a certain extent lost his hold upon his followers. His letter to the Secretary of the branch of the Land League at Clara, Kings county, retracting his advice to tenants to plough up their lands in case of eviction, is regarded as a sign of fear on his part, as it is known to have been written at a very early hour, or as soon as the dangerous nature of the advice was made known to him. His alliance with the communists in Paris, has also lost him in some degree the sympathy of the Catholic clergy, and the League is trying to counteract the unfavorable impression in some way, by passing resolutions of undiminished confidence.

The Secretaries of the Land League have received a communication from Mr. Parnell advising the League to be ready to hold representative meetings on such Sundays following the introduction of the land bill as the League may decide upon.

A band of 50 armed men has visited several houses in Kerry county, compelled the farmers to swear that they will pay only Griffith's valuation and stolen 40 guns and some money.

Mr. Hearne, land agent to a brother of the late Lord Mountmorres, has been fired at by two men, near his residence at Ballinrobe, and mortally wounded. He received six pistol shots.

A dispatch from Widness, Lancashire, says: The police have discovered that a large number of Fenian lodges exist there, and that drilling has been going on in the outlying districts. The police have seized 18 new revolvers at a house there. Precautions are taken at all the barracks and magazines against possible attacks by Fenians, and suspected persons are narrowly watched.

At a meeting of the Directors of the National Steamship Company a few days since, the Chairman expressed the opinion that emigration to America this year would greatly increase, owing to the effect of the Coercion bill when it becomes a law.

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, Home Secretary, has received a cablegram from John Devoy of New York, saying he (the Secretary) should answer with his life for his language in the House of Commons referring to the author of the dispatch. Mr. Parnell has telegraphed to Devoy a sharp reproof for his action.

France.

Gen. Farre, Minister of War, has addressed a circular to all Directors of Arsenals, prohibiting the sale of arms and ammunition and ordering them to suspend the carrying out of any contracts they may have made. It is to be noted in connection with this order that a Belgian recently purchased from several French arsenals a quantity of arms and ammunition for export to Greece. Prefects of Departments have been instructed to prevent arms already forwarded to points of embarkation from leaving France.

Gen. Ney, Duc d' Elchingen, has been found dead at Chatillon, his forehead pierced by a bullet and a pistol in his right hand. He was born in Paris in 1835, and was grandson of the famous Marshal Ney.

The *Temps* explains that the grounds for forbidding the importation of American pork are that trichinæ were detected last December in American pork, whereupon an investigation was instituted in Paris, and a large quantity of infected meat discovered.

The International Monetary Convention meets in Paris on the 22d of April.

The government has asked for a vote of 2,500,000 francs to suppress piracy in Tonquin, where the rebels and the Anamese government cannot, or will not, suppress it, and where the communication with the interior of China continues to be obstructed. The government will also ask for a man-of-war to watch the Tahiti islands, and for additional ships to cruise in Chinese waters.

Germany.

The religious ceremony of the marriage of William Frederick Crown Prince of Prussia and the Princess Augusta was performed Sunday evening in the chapel of the Royal Castle at Berlin by the Chief Court Chaplain. A grand court reception was afterward held followed by a State banquet at which the Emperor toasted the bride and bridegroom.

Count Von Eulenberg has resigned the portfolio of Minister of the Interior, and Herr Von Puttkamer, Minister of Worship, has undertaken the duties of the position.

South African War.

A severe engagement took place on Sunday between the Boers and the British force under Gen. Colley, resulting in a most disastrous defeat for the British, and the death of Gen. Colley. Some regiments were almost annihilated, the 58th having only seven survivors, and others suffering almost as severely. Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, who has had experience in South African war, has succeeded to the command. In a trifling skirmish at Wakkerstroom the British have been successful, but the action was not of any consequence. Gen. Wood with reinforcements has been started for the front. Orders have been sent to Bermuda, to India, and indeed to every available point, to despatch all available troops to South Africa as soon as possible.

South American War.

Latest despatches represent the conclusion of peace between Chili and Peru, but as yet no particulars are received as to terms and conditions. The Chilians have proclaimed martial law over the territory occupied by their armies, and the fugitives from the Peruvian army are scattering in all directions, robbing, plundering, and committing many excesses. Great distress exists in Lima, even among the most wealthy classes, and thousands are absolutely starving. Large fires have destroyed some of the most valuable mercantile buildings in the city. Callao was not destroyed, but the Peruvian fleet in the harbor were burned or blown up. The bay has been cleared of torpedoes and is again open to commerce.

General Items.

It is stated that Greece has asked England to raise objections to any possible participation of Egypt in the event of war, and to demand a census of the population of the Turco-Hellenic provinces. England has replied that she could not take any isolated action, and earnestly recommended Greece to await patiently the settlement anticipated from the pourparlers at Constantinople.

A bill is about to be submitted to the Spanish Cortes granting general amnesty to all persons implicated in or condemned for political offences. The amnesty will include all Cubans deported for complicity in insurrections.

A dispatch from Lisbon reports that thirty-six successive shocks of earthquake have occurred at St. Michael's, in the Azores. One church and two hundred houses have fallen in, and several persons have been killed.

A treaty of peace between Russia and China has been signed, and the Chinese Ambassador has quitted St. Petersburg for Paris.

On the 4th inst., a Japanese man-of-war left Yokohama hurriedly under sealed orders, it is stated, for Shanghai or Chefoo, and rumors are current that her sudden departure is in consequence of the new position taken by China regarding Au Lossoo.

In Tokio, Japan, January 26th, 11,000 houses were burned, and 30,000 people rendered homeless.

Your health depends on the purity of your blood. People who realize this are taking Hood's Sarsaparilla with the best results.

The Markets.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Wednesday, March 2, 1881.

The market is more active than last week, and prices, with the exception of butter and eggs, are higher and firmer.

Butter.—Receipts of the week, 2166 bxs 8143 pks. There is no great demand and the market is unsettled, with a weaker tone to prices; finest Western creameries are scarce, and prices are tolerably well maintained, ranging from 30@35c ⅌ lb, the latter an outside price. Northern creameries are selling at 26@29c ⅌ lb. Fine New York and Vermont fall ends are quoted at 24@27c, and fair to good at 20@23c ⅌ lb. Common winter butter is dull at 15@17c, ladle packed at 18@23c, and Western dairies at 21@25c ⅌ lb. *Richmond, Vt.*, Feb. 28, 1881.—Butter sold to-day at 24@26c for new; good old sold at 24@25c; ordinary at 20c. The receipts were small. No transactions in cheese for the week are reported. Potatoes remain active, and sell readily for 50c per bushel at the cars to ship.

Cheese.—Receipts of the week 2134 bxs. There is no change to note in the market, and prices remain unaltered, and firm. We quote finest factories at 13½a14c, with some fancy makes held higher; fair to good do at 12@13½c, and inferior to fair at 8a12c per pound.

Eggs.—Receipts of the week 537 bxs, and 31 bbls. The Lenten season has increased the demand, but prices are weak and unsettled, fluctuating considerably from day to day. Good lots are selling to-day at 21@23c ⅌ doz.

Vegetables.—Potatoes are coming along more plentifully, and prices are weaker. Choice Houlton Rose are selling at 80c, and Northern and Eastern at 70@75c ⅌ bushel. Jacksons and Peerless are quoted at 60a65c ⅌ bushel. Onions are quiet at $3 50 ⅌ bbl for red, and $4@4 50 for yellow.

Beans.—The market is firm, and the demand good, and prices are quoted higher. We quote mediums at $2@2 15 ⅌ bushel; pea beans at $2@2 10, and yellow eyes at $2 10 for common and $2 20@2 25 for improved.

Fruit.—There is a good demand for prime shipping apples at $2@2 25 ⅌ bbl. Common apples range from $1 50@1 75 ⅌ bbl. Cranberries are higher, but sales are small. We quote prices at $6 50a8 50 ⅌ bbl, the latter price for choice hand-picked Cape berries.

Poultry and Game.—There are but few Northern turkeys in the market, and good lots would sell above quotations. Prices generally are firm. We quote turkeys at 12@15c ⅌ lb; Western chickens and fowls at 11a14c; ducks at the same price, and geese at 10a11c. Grouse are firm at 80@85c ⅌ pair, and quail sell at $1 50 ⅌ doz.

Hay and Straw.—There is a steady but moderate demand for first-class hay, and prices remain without quotable change. We quote common hay at $19@21 ⅌ ton, and choice at $21@23. Straw is firm at $24@25 ⅌ ton.

BOSTON RETAIL PRICES.

Inside of Faneuil Hall Market.

Wednesday, March 2, 1881.

[Corrected weekly by Hilton & Woodward, No. 5, *Veal and Mutton;* Geo. H. Russell, Nos. 17 & 19 *Poultry and Game;* H. Bird & Co., Nos. 38 & 40, *Beef, Pork, Lard and Hams;* C. C. Chamberlin & Co., Nos. 79 & 81, *Butter, Cheese and Eggs;* Sands, Furber & Co., Nos. 88 & 90, *Fruit and Vegetables;* Shattuck & Jones, No. 128, *Fish;* Geo. E. Richardson & Co., No. 1, F. H. Square, *Fruit and Nuts.*]

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.

Butter, ⅌ lb,—		Cheese, ⅌ lb	14 @ . 18
Lump	30 @ . 60	Sage, ⅌ lb	16 @ . 18
Prime tub	35 @ . 38	Neufchatel, ea	@ . 8
2d quality	25 @ . 32	Eggs, ⅌ doz	25 @ . 26
common,	21 @ 23	Cape,	26 @ . 28

Fruits and Berries.

Apples—⅌ bbl	1 75 @ 2 25	Cranberries, ⅌ qt	@ . 15
⅌ pk	20 @ . 40	Lemons, ⅌ doz	15 @ . 20
Cocoanuts, ea	5 @ . 8	Oranges, ⅌ doz	20 @ . 50

Vegetables.

Beans, ⅌ pk	@ . 60	⅌ barrel	1 75 @ 2 50
Beets, ⅌ pk	@ . 25	sweet, ⅌ lb	@ . 4
Cabbage, ea	10 @ . 15	Radishes, bch	10 @ . 17
Carrots, ⅌ pk	25 @ . 25	Rhubarb, lb	10 @ . 12
Celery, ⅌ bch	15 @ . 25	Sage and Thyme—	
Cucumbers, ea	40 @ . 50	⅌ bunch	@ . 6
Dandelions, pk	@ . 87	Spinach, pk	@ . 87
Horseradish, ⅌ lb	@ . 12	Squashes—	
Leeks, bch	6 @ . 8	Marrow, lb	2 @ . 2½
Lettuce ⅌ head	@ . 10	Hubbard, ⅌ lb	2½ @ . 3
Onions, pk	@ . 50	Mushrooms, lb	@ 1 50
Peas, split, ⅌ qt	@ . 10	Salsify, bch	15 @ . 20
Potatoes, ⅌ pk	25 @ . 30	Turnips, ⅌ pk	@ . 25
⅌ bushel	85 @ 1 00		

Fruits and Nuts—Dry and Canned.

Almonds, ⅌ lb	25 @ . 40	Prunes, ⅌ lb	15 @ . 20
shelled, ⅌ lb	50 @ . 60	Peaches, ⅌ lb	20 @ . 25
Apples, ⅌ lb	8 @ . 12	⅌ qt can	@ . 50
Castana, ⅌ lb	10 @ . 15	Raisins, lay's ⅌ lb	25 @ . 33
Citron, ⅌ lb	25 @ . 38	keg, ⅌ lb	10 @ . 15
Dates, ⅌ lb	10 @ . 15	Shagbarks, ⅌ qt	8 @ . 10
Figs, ⅌ lb	15 @ . 40	Walnuts, English	15 @ . 20
Filberts, ⅌ lb	15 @ . 20	Naples,	@ . 20
Peanuts ⅌ qt	10 @ . 15	Zante cur'ts, ⅌ lb	10 @ . 12
Pecans ⅌ lb	@ . 20		

Meats—Fresh.

Beef, ⅌ lb—		Lard, leaf,	9 @ . 10
Sirloin steak	20 @ . 25	Tried	9 @ . 13
Round do.	14 @ . 16	Mutton—	
Rib, roast	12 @ . 20	legs, ⅌ lb	12½ @ . 18
Chuck rib	6 @ . 12	fore qr, ⅌ lb	6 @ . 10
Plate and nvls	6 @ . 8	chops	15 @ . 20
Soup pieces	3 @ . 4	Pork, ⅌ lb	
Liver	8 @ . 10	Roast and stks	10 @ . 12
Hearts, ⅌ lb	3 @ . 4	Suet, ⅌ lb	6½ @ . 7
Hogs, round, ⅌ lb	@ .	Tallow, ⅌ lb	7½ @ . 8
Haslet, sheep, ea	@ . 5	Veal, h'd qr ⅌ lb	14 @ . 17
Kidney, each	@ . 8	fore qr	8 @ . 12
Lamb—		loins	15 @ . 20
hind qr, lb	14 @ . 17	Sweetbreads,	33 @ . 50
fore qr, lb	8 @ . 10		

Meats—Salt, Smoked, &c.

Pork, hams, ⅌ lb	11 @ . 13	smoked, ea	75 @ . 87
Bacon, ⅌ lb	10 @ . 12	Sheep, do. ⅌ dz	@ . 50
Shoulders, ⅌ lb	8 @ . 10	Pigs' feet, ⅌ lb	@ . 8
Salt, ⅌ lb	10 @ . 11	Sausage, ⅌ lb	8 @ . 10
Beef, corned, ⅌ lb	6 @ . 12	Bologna, ⅌ lb	9 @ . 10
Smoked, ⅌ lb	18 @ . 20	Tripe, ⅌ lb	10 @ . 12
Tongues, ⅌ lb	13 @ . 15		

Poultry and Game.

Chickens, ⅌ lb	15 @ . 17	quarter, ⅌ lb	10 @ . 15
Ducks, ch'ce, ⅌ lb	15 @ . 20	Quail ⅌ doz	2 50 @ 3 00
Black, pr	@ 1 00	Rabbits, ea	25 @ . 50
Fowls, ⅌ lb	12 @ . 15	Teal, pr	50 @ . 75
Geese, ⅌ lb	@ . 15	Turkeys,—	
Green, ⅌ lb	@ . 15	choice, ⅌ lb	15 @ . 25
Grouse, ⅌ pr	1 25 @ 1 50	Venison,—	
Pigeons, ⅌ doz	2 00 @ 3 00	forequart, ⅌ lb	8 @ . 10
squabs, ⅌ pr	75 @ 1 00	hindquart, ⅌ lb	16 @ . 18
Pigs, sck'g, ea	1 50 @ 3 00		

Fish—Fresh.

Bass, ⅌ lb	17 @ . 20	Haddock, ⅌ lb	@ . 6
Bluefish, lb	@ . 12	Halibut, ⅌ lb	@ . 15
Cod, ⅌ lb	@ . 8	chicken, ⅌ lb	@ . 15
pickled, ⅌ lb	@ . 8	Pickerel, ⅌ lb	10 @ . 12
tongues, ⅌ lb	@ . 12	Penobscot salmon,	
cheeks, ⅌ lb	@ . 10	fresh, ⅌ lb	30 @ . 35
Liver Oil, pt	@ . 40	Shad, ea	@ . 65
Cusk, ⅌ lb	@ . 6	Smelts, ⅌ lb	10 @ . 15
Eels, ⅌ lb	10 @ . 12	Trout, lake, ⅌ lb	@ . 17
Flounders, ea	6 @ . 10	White fish, ⅌ lb	@ . 17
Green Turtle, ⅌ lb	@ . 30		

Fish—Dry, Smoked, Shell, &c.

Cod, dry, ⅌ lb	7 @ . 9	Lobster, ⅌ lb	@ . 10
Clams, ⅌ gall	@ . 90	Oysters—Com. stew,	
Halibut, smkd, ⅌ lb	@ . 12	⅌ gall	1 00 @ 1 10
Fins, ⅌ lb	10 @ . 12	Salmon, smk'd lb	@ . 20
Herrings, do. ⅌ dz	@ . 20	Pickled, ⅌ lb	@ . 20
Scaled, ⅌ box	@ . 35	Scallops, qt	@ . 25
Mackerel—		Terrapin, doz	12 00 @ 15 00
Salt, each	8 @ . 20	Tongues and Sounds—	
Salt, ⅌ kit	3 00 @ 5 00	⅌ lb	@ . 12½

BOSTON WHOLESALE PRICES.

Carefully Corrected Weekly.

Wednesday, March 2, 1881.

Beeswax.		Lard, West. Ex	83 @ . 85
Yellow, ⅌ lb	24 @ . 28	Nos. 1 & 2	66 @ . 73
White, ⅌ lb	40 @ . 50	ExtraBoston	87 @ . 90
Coal.		Neatsfoot ⅌ gal.	55 @ 1 00
Cannel, ⅌ ton	10 00 @ 20 00	**Old Metals, Rags, Paper Stock, &c.**	
Anthracite, ⅌ 2000 lbs—		Old Copper, ⅌ lb	16 @ . 19
retail	7 00 @ 7 50	Brass, ⅌ lb	10 @ . 12½
cargo	6 00 @ 6 50	Lead, ⅌ lb	4 @ . 4½
Coffee.		Pewter, ⅌ lb	7 @ . 14
Mocha, ⅌ lb	25½ @ . 26	Zinc, ⅌ lb	3½ @ . 3¾
Java	17 @ . 25	Sc'b Iron, cwt.	1 25 @ 1 35
Maracaibo	12 @ . 15½	Do. light, cwt.	75 @ . 90
Rio	9 @ . 14	Cast Iron, cwt.	75 @ . 80
Cotton.		White rags, ⅌ lb	4 @ . 5½
	Upland. Gulf.	Colored do., ⅌ lb	2 @ . 2½
Ordinary	8⅞ @ . 10¼	Folded newsp's, lb	2¼ @ . 2½
Middling	11⅛ @ . 12⅜	Waste paper, ⅌ lb	¾ @ . 1
Fair	13⅛ @ . 14	Manila rope, ⅌ lb	3 @ . 3½
Domestics.		Soft wool rags, lb	15 @ . 16
Sheetings and Shirtings—		Old carpets, &c. lb	@ . 1½
Heavy 4-4	9½ @ . 13	Waste woolens, lb	1½ @ . 1¾
Medium 4-4	7½ @ . 9½	**Petroleum.**	
Drills, brown	8½ @ . 9	Crude	7¼ @ . 8½
Print Cloths	3⅞ @ . 4½	Refined	9¼ @ . 10
Cotton Flannels	10½ @ . 17	do. cases	12 @ . 12½
Prints, fancy	6 @ . 7	do. high test	17 @ . 20
Fish.		Naptha	12½ @ . 13
Cod, large, qtl	4 25 @ 4 50	**Produce.**	
small	3 00 @ 3 50	Apples, ⅌ bbl	1 50 @ 2 25
Hake	1 37 @ 1 50	dried, ⅌ lb	4 @ . 5
Pollock	2 00 @ 2 25	sliced, ⅌ lb	4½ @ . 6
Haddock,	1 75 @ 2 00	evaporated, lb	8 @ . 9½
Mackerel—		Butter, ⅌ lb—	
No. 1, ⅌ bbl	14 00 @ 16 00	Creameries	28 @ . 34
No. 2	5 75 @ 6 25	prm Vt.&N.Y.	24 @ . 27
No. 3	4 25 @ 5 00	fair to good	20 @ . 23
Alewives	3 50 @ 4 00	common	15 @ . 17
Salmon—		Western	18 @ . 25
No. 1, ⅌ bbl	18 00 @ 20 00	Beans, ⅌ bushel—	
Herring—		Small and ex	2 10 @ 2 15
scaled, ⅌ box	20 @ . 21	Yellow Ey's	2 10 @ 2 25
pickled, ⅌ bbl	2 25 @ 2 75	Mediums	2 00 @ 2 10
Flour and Meal.		Cheese, ⅌ lb—	
Western sup	3 75 @ 4 00	prime factory	13½ @ . 14¼
Com. extra	@ 4 75	fair to good	12 @ . 13
Wisconsin and Minnesota		farm dairy	11½ @ . 13
Com. to ch'ce	4 50 @ 8 00	skim	8 @ . 12
Patents	@ 7 75	Cranberries, bbl	6 50 @ 8 50
Michigan and Ohio—		Cider, ⅌ gal	10 @ . 15
Choice ext	5 25 @ 5 50	Eggs, ⅌ doz	21 @ . 23
Illinois and Indiana—		Onions, ⅌ bbl	3 50 @ 4 50
Choice ext	5 50 @ 6 50	Potatoes—	
St. Louis ext	5 75 @ 6 75	Rose, ⅌ bush	70 @ . 80
Southern ext	5 50 @ 6 50	Prolific, ⅌ bu	65 @ . 70
Corn Meal	2 65 @ 2 75	Sweet, ⅌ bbl	1 75 @ 3 00
Rye Flour	5 25 @ 5 75	Poultry, ⅌ lb	10 @ . 15
Oat Meal	5 00 @ 6 25	Pickles, ⅌ bbl—	
Buckwh't, ⅌ lb	1 00 @ 3 00	coarse	@ 6 00
Fruit.		medium	9 00 @ 10 00
Almonds—		fine	11 00 @ 12 00
Soft shell	16 @ . 18	mixed	11 00 @ 12 00
Citron	17 @ . 18	Vinegar, ⅌ gal	10 @ . 17
Currants	5 @ . 6½	**Provisions.**	
Dates ⅌ lb	5 @ . 8	Beef, Mess—	
Pea Nuts	4½ @ . 5	West. mess	9 75 @ 10 00
Figs, drums	@ .	West. ext	10 50 @ 11 00
Layers	15 @ . 20	Plate	11 00 @ 11 50
Lemons, ⅌ box	3 50 @ 4 00	Pork, prime	12 50 @ 13 00
Oranges, ⅌ box	2 50 @ 4 00	Mess	14 50 @ 16 50
Raisins, layer	2 20 @ 2 75	Clear	20 00 @ 23 00
Loose Musc	2 10 @ 2 20	Backs	21 00 @ 21 50
Furs.		Lard, tcs, ⅌ lb	11 @ . 11¼
Corrected by Dyer, Taylor & Co.		caddies, ⅌ lb	12 @ . 13
Mink N. E. dark	1 00 @ 1 50	Hams, smoked	10½ @ . 11
do pale	@ . 75	Hogs, dressed	7¼ @ . 8¼
Muskrat	10 @ . 15	**Salt—⅌ hhd.**	
kits	@ . 9	Turks Island	1 90 @ 2 00
Fox, red	1 10 @ 1 50	Liverpool	1 75 @ 1 90
wood grey	60 @ 1 00	bag, fine	2 25 @ 2 50
Marten	75 @ 1 00	Coarse fine	1 65 @ 1 90
Raccoon	25 @ . 60	**Seed.**	
House cat	10 @ . 25	*Corrected by Schlegel & Fottler.*	
Beaver skins,	1 00 @ 2 50	Clover, red	8½ @ . 9
Otter	1 00 @ 6 00	white Dutch	25 @ . 30
Lynx	1 00 @ 2 00	Grass, ⅌ bushel—	
Bear	3 00 @ 10 00	Herds	2 75 @ 3 00
cub	1 00 @ 4 00	Hungarian	@ 1 50
Skunk	10 @ . 80	Millet	@ 1 50
Wild Cat	20 @ . 60	Red Top, bag	2 25 @ 2 50
Fisher	5 00 @ 8 00	Fowlmead ⅌ bu	2 50 @ 3 00
Buffalo Robes—		Lawn	3 00 @ 3 50
Unlined	4 00 @ 15 00	R. I. Bent	@ 3 00
Lined	6 00 @ 24 00	Ky. Blue	@ 2 00
Grain.		Orchard	2 00 @ 2 50
Corn, ⅌ 56 lbs—		Buckwheat, bu	@ 1 00
Yellow	59 @ . 60	Barley, ⅌ bush	1 00 @ 1 10
No. 1 mixed	59 @ . 60½	Rye, bush	1 15 @ 1 25
No. 2 mixed	58 @ . 59	Wheat, spring	@ 1 50
Ungraded	58 @ . 59	Flax Seed	@ 3 00
Steamer	58 @ . 59	Linseed, Am.	1 50 @ 1 55
Oats	46 @ . 52	Calcutta,	@
Wheat	1 10 @ 1 50	Canary	2 00 @ 2 50
Rye	95 @ 1 00	Mustard Seed	@ . 10
Barley	95 @ 1 30	**Spices.**	
Shorts, ⅌ ton	21 00 @ 21 50	Cassia, ⅌ lb	18 @ . 19
Fine Feed	21 50 @ 22 00	Cloves	34 @ . 35
Middlings	22 00 @ 23 00	Ginger	5 @ . 5½
Cotton Seed Meal—		Mace	@ . 70
⅌ cwt	@ 1 35	Nutmegs	@ . 85
⅌ ton	@ 26 00	Pepper	14 @ . 15
Hay—⅌ 2000 lbs.		**Starch.**	
East.& North.	20 00 @ 23 00	Wheat, ⅌ lb	6½ @ . 7
At City Scales—retail.		Corn, ⅌ lb	5½ @ . 6
Country Hay—		Potato, ⅌ lb	3 @ . 3½
⅌ ton	20 00 @ 25 00	**Sugar.**	
Straw, 100 lbs	1 00 @ 1 25	Cuba Muscovado—	
Hides and Skins.		Fair to g'd ref	7 @ . 7¼
Calcutta Cow, ⅌ lb—		Prime refining	7½ @ . 7¾
Slaughter	12 @ . 13	Centrifugal	7¾ @ . 8
Dead green	10 @ . 10½	Refined, cube	@ . 9¾
B. Ayres, dry	22 @ . 23	Powdered	@ . 9½
Rio Grande	21 @ . 23	Granulated	@ . 9½
Western, dry	16 @ . 18	Coffee crush	8 @ . 9
Wet	9 @ . 10	**Tallow.**	
Goat Skins	50 @ . 60	Rendered, ⅌ lb	6¼ @ . 6½
Honey.		Grease	4 @ . 5½
Cuba, ⅌ gal	1 00 @ 1 25	**Teas.**	
Northern—		Gunpowder, ⅌ lb	25 @ . 60
Box, ⅌ lb	12 @ . 18	Imperial	35 @ . 60
Strained ⅌ lb	13 @ . 15	Hyson	20 @ . 40
Hops.		Young Hyson	25 @ . 55
1880,	14 @ . 18	Hyson Skin	15 @ . 25
1879,	10 @ . 12	Souchong	25 @ . 70
Leather.		Oolong	20 @ . 75
Sole, B. Ayres	22 @ . 24½	Japan	22 @ . 55
common	22 @ . 24	**Tobacco.**	
Oak	35 @ . 37	Wrappers, Conn. & Mass.	
Upper, in rough—		Fillers	5½ @ . 8
Hemlock	26 @ . 29	Seconds	10 @ . 13
Oak	30 @ . 34	Selections	37½ @ . 45
Calf Skins, ⅌ lb—		New York assorted lots.	
Rough	48 @ . 53	Common	10 @ . 11
Finished	60 @ . 85	Good	12½ @ . 15
French	1 20 @ 2 00	Penn. and Ohio	7½ @ . 22
Lime.		Cuba	80 @ 1 25
Rockland, ⅌ cask	85 @ . 90	Yara	62½ @ 1 00
Lumber.		**Wood and Bark.**	
Pine, clear	25 00 @ 55 00	*Retail prices ⅌ cord.*	
Coarse No.5	15 00 @ 18 00	Bark, hemlock	@ .
Refuse	12 00 @ 15 00	Wood, hard	@ 10 00
Shipping b'ds	16 00 @ 17 00	soft	@ 8 00
Spruce—		*Wholesale prices ⅌ cord.*	
Nos. 1 & 2,	13 50 @ 16 00	Bark	@ 8 00
Refuse	8 00 @ 10 00	Wood, hard	5 75 @ 6 50
Hemlock Boards—		Soft	5 00 @ 5 75
Nos. 1 & 2,	10 00 @ 11 50	**Wool.**	
Refuse	7 00 @ 8 00	Ohio and Pensylvania—	
Flooring Boards—		Picklock	47 @ . 49
Nos. 1 & 2,	30 00 @ 33 00	Choice XX	44 @ . 46
Refuse	18 00 @ 20 00	Fine X	43 @ . 45
Clapboards—		Medium	48 @ . 50
Extra Pine	35 00 @ 45 00	Coarse	38 @ . 40
Sap do.	20 00 @ 35 00	Mich., N. Y. & Vermont—	
Spruce	16 00 @ 30 00	Extra and XX	42 @ . 43
Shingles	1 25 @ 4 25	Fine	41 @ . 42
Laths	1 75 @ 2 25	Medium	47 @ . 48
Molasses.		Common	36 @ . 37
New Orleans	38 @ . 54	Other Western—	
Barbadoes	@ .	Fine and X	42 @ . 43
Cienfuegos	@ .	Medium	46 @ . 48
Porto Rico	40 @ . 55	Common	37 @ . 38
Nails.		Pulled extra	40 @ . 50
10d to 60d—		Superfine	40 @ . 52
⅌ 100 lbs	@ 3 00	No. 1	20 @ . 30
Oil.		Combing fleece	50 @ . 54
Linseed, Am.	57 @ . 58	Fine delaine	47 @ . 50
Crude Sperm	90 @ . 92	California	18 @ . 38
Do. Whale	52½ @ . 55	Texas	20 @ . 35
Refined do.	57 @ . 61	Canada pulled	40 @ . 47
Sperm, winter	1 09 @ 1 12	do combing	45 @ . 47
Do. spring	@ .	Cape Good Hope	28 @ . 33

Remarks.—There is rather more activity in the general merchandise markets, but no great fluctuations in prices; and no special features of interest.

Anthracite coal is in good demand and quite active at the shipping points, with a decline in freights; the companies announce that no change in price will be made in March. Coffee is in moderate demand with no change in prices. There has been no material change in Cotton, and the demand continues moderate. Cotton goods are quite firm, though trade is light. Woolens are selling rather more freely at unchanged prices. Codfish are in good demand at full prices; Hake, haddock and pollock are quite firm; Mackerel in better demand and prices are tending upward. Prices of flour show no change, and while there is a fair jobbing demand there is no pressure on the part of holders to sell. Corn is steady and in fair request with no accumulation of stocks here. Oats are quiet without much change in prices. Rye and barley are in fair demand in small lots. Shorts, fine feed and middlings continue high and firm. Sales of hides during the week have been large and prices are higher with a very firm feeling. Sole leather is in more active demand, and there is a firmer tone to the market; there is no change to note in rough or finished upper leather, and the demand continues steady. Prices for lumber are as yet unchanged, but higher figures are looked for, and more active movements as soon as the season opens. There have been no sales of molasses to note, and prices are unchanged. Linseed oil is firm and in good demand. Lard oil is firm, but the high prices operate to reduce sales to a minimum. Sperm and whale oils are quiet and unchanged. Petroleum fairly active, with prices firm. Pork is in steady demand, and prices unchanged. Lard, hams, and dressed hogs are steady and firm. Beef is firm and higher. The sugar market has been very dull, and transactions limited both in raw and in refined. The tea market shows no change in prices and sales are small.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York, March 1, 1881.—Cotton firm and unchanged; middling uplands at 11 9-16c; do New Orleans and Texas at 11 13-16c; forward deliveries fairly active, closing steady. Flour—market without decided change, with a very moderate export and jobbing trade demand; No 2 at $3 10@3 65; superfine Western and State at $3 60@4; common to good extra at $4 30@4 75; good to choice do at $4 80@6 75; common to choice white wheat Western extra at $5@6; fancy do at $6 10@7; common to good extra Ohio at $4 40@6 75; common to choice extra St. Louis at $4 40@6 75; patent Minnesota extra, good to prime at $6 50@7; choice to double extra do at $7 10@8 25. Southern flour unchanged; common to fair extra at $4 75@5 20; good to choice do at $5 25@6 75. Rye flour firm. Corn meal steady. Wheat—market ¼@¾c better, with a fair export demand, chiefly for No 2 red, and a fair speculative trading; ungraded red at $1 11@1 22; No 3 do at $1 16½; No 2 do at $1 20; No 1 red at $1 25; mixed winter at $1 16½; No 2 white $1 15¾@1 15⅞; No 1 white at $1 16½@1 17; steamer No 1 do at $1 15; No 2 red at $1 18¾. Rye steady; State $1 03. Barley nominal. Barley malt nominal. Corn—market rather quiet; ungraded at 55½@57½c; No 3 at 55¼@55½c; steamer do at 56@56¼c; No 2 at 57@57⅛c; steamer yellow at 56¼c; low mixed at 61c; white Western and Southern at 65@66c. Oats—market scarcely so firm; No 3 at 43½c; No 3 white at 43½@44c; No 2 at 43½@44c; No 2 white at 45½@46c; No 1 at 44c; No 1 white at 47¼@47½c; mixed Western at 43@45½c; white do at 44@47c; white State at 47½@48c. Pork heavy and lower; sales mess on the spot at $15@15 50 for old, and $16 21¼ for new; April at $15 50@15 80, and May at $15 60@15 85. Beef steadily held. Beef hams unchanged at $22 50@23. Tierce beef firm. Cut meats steady; pickled hams at 9¼c; middles dull; long clear at 8¼c; short clear at 8⅜c; long and short clear, half and half, at 8 5-16. Lard heavy and 10@12½c lower, with moderate trade; prime steam at $10 45@10 50; city steam at $10 45; refined at $10 70, closing at $10 65. Butter dull and unchanged. Cheese quiet and steady.

Chicago, March 1.—Flour steady and unchanged; winter wheat at $5@6; spring double extras at $4 50@5 25; extras at $4@4 50. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No 2 spring at 98¼c; No 3 spring 85@90c; rejected at 74@76c. Corn fairly active and a shade higher at 37⅞@38⅛c cash; 38⅛c for April; 42⅝@42¾c for May; rejected at 36½c. Oats fairly active and a shade higher at 29⅝@31c cash; 29⅝@29⅞c for April, and 33⅞c for May. Rye firmer at 92c cash and March. Barley nominal. Pork lower and irregular at $14 50 cash; $14 62½@14 65 for April, and $14 77½@14 80 for May. Lard lower at $10 05 cash; $10 15@10 17½ for April, and $10 25 for May. Bulkmeats—shoulders at $4 80; short rib at $7 70; short clear at $8.

Cincinnati, Mch 1.—Pork dull at $15 25. Lard dull at $10@10 05. Bulkmeats dull and nominal; shoulders at 5c; clear rib at $7 80. Bacon quiet; shoulders at $5 87½; clear rib at $8 65; clear sides at $9. Hogs dull and lower; common at $4 25@5 25; light at $5 50@5 90; packing at $5 40@5 90; butchers' grades at $6@6 35.

REPORT OF THE

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKET,

At Brighton and Watertown.

BY GEO. J. FOX.

Wednesday, March 2, 1881.

Amount of stock at Market:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Shotes.	Hogs.	Veals.
This week	4,700	9,862	81	9,470	335
Last week	3,645	8,218	6	12,350	294
Last year, March 3,	3,519	5,016	—	11,691	10
Horses	135				

CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM SEVERAL STATES.

	Cattle.	Sheep.		Cattle.	Sheep.
Maine	191	112	Rhode Island	—	—
New Hampshire	94	681	Connecticut	—	—
Vermont	149	1147	Western	4,194	7,815
Massachusetts	71	107	Canada	—	—
New York	—	—			
Total				4,700	9,862
Left over					

CATTLE AND SHEEP BY RAILROADS, &c.

	Cattle.	Sheep.		Cattle.	Sheep.
Fitchburg	169	1552	Bos. & Albany	2,407	7,215
Lowell	83	983	Boston & Maine	—	—
Eastern	191	112	On foot & boats	10	—
Total				4,700	9,862

DROVES OF CATTLE AND SHEEP.

	Cattle.	Sheep.		Cattle.	Sheep.
Maine.—			M. G. Flanders	4	40
Rackliff & Howe	51		E. T. Sargent	3	100
Mr. Burns		102	G. W. Brownell	19	
Frost & Tilden	20		H. B. Goodnough	8	65
A. B. & G. S. Foss	28		G. H. Sprigg	5	
J. G. Fish	5		H. S. Britton	7	25
S. H. Wardwell	19		R. E. French		55
F. H. Coolidge & Son	19		C. P. Brick	12	
A. Brown	9	10	A. Worthin	21	
Libby & Willey	15		Piper & Martin	35	
Libby & Son	25		R. P. Pollard	9	49
New Hampshire—			**Massachusetts**—		
Aldrich&Johnson	18	67	J. S. Henry	16	
I. B. Sargent	12	99	W. H. Bardwell	50	107
D. A. DeWolf	10	224	H. M. Taft	4	
Dow & Moulton	3	111	N. Day	15	
C. D. Jewett	11		**Western**—		
H. A. Wilcox	12	20	A. N. Monroe	2889	
Wood & Bounty	2	82	Hathaway&Jackson	707	
G. H. Messer		78	G. W. Hollis		7215
Vermont—			G. A. Sawyer		600
Sargent & Turner	3	165	Swift Bros	91	
J. M. Joslyn	6	30	G. H. Hammond	221	
Kidder & Robinson	8	90	C. Leavitt & Son	89	
F. S. Kimball	9	118	J. Stetson	53	
R. S. Hastings	2	120	J. McFlynn	45	
Taylor & Batgin	10	324	E. Farrell	60	
			Fitch & Eames	32	

NORTHERN CATTLE.

PRICES ON 100 lbs. DRESSED WEIGHT.

Good oxen $7 00@7 50 | Second quality $4 50@5 25
Fair to good 5 50@6 74 | Third quality 4 00@4 25
Few pairs premium bullocks ....$8 00@8 50

Union Market, Watertown, Tuesday, March 1, 1881.—The first month of spring comes in lamb-like; it there any doubt about the outcome of the weather [illegible] through the cattle yards, even with rubber boots, would dispel all doubts; just so much a grievance with receivers of live stock as to have their stock laying back on the railroad somewhere, not knowing when it will arrive, the good customers and traders all slipping out of their hands. Such is the condition of things sometimes, but it not always the case. What cattle were early at market were not captured by the butchers with any degree of haste. Looking over the cattle, and trading are two different things; butchers bought if the notion took them that way, they seemed about as much disposed not to buy as to buy, but somehow we heard sales on Northern, where the cattle were considered, up to ⅛c l D W, then other quotations; as all in the aid gave us last week's range, for all that it would seem that Northern cattle were bought at an easier range, which was really the case on Western, with a dull trade at that. It is reasonable to give the Northern cattle market price a dock equal at least to ¼c.

TRANSACTIONS AT THE YARDS.

Hathaway & Jackson sold 4 car loads at 6c per lb live weight, to different parties; 34 steers, 10,460 lbs, at 5⅞c, [illegible] 10,624 lbs, at $5 65; 52 do, 14,640 lbs, at $5 55; 26 do, 32,150 lbs, at $5 57½.

C. P. Breck sold 4 oxen to dress 1050 lbs, at 7⅛c D W; 2 oxen, dress 1100 lbs, at 8c D W.

J. S. Henry sold 2 oxen dress 1250 lbs each at 8¼c D W; 10 oxen dress from 1050 to 1150 lbs, at 7¼c D W.

D. A. DeWolf sold 2 oxen, av 1545 lbs, at 4¾ to 5c live; 7 three year old steers to dress 800 lbs, at 7¼c D W; 1 fat cow dress 550 lbs for $28.

H. M. Taft sold 4 oxen on private terms, dress 1300 lbs each.

WESTERN CATTLE.

PRICES ⅌ lb ON THE LIVE WEIGHT.

Extra $5 60@6 20 | Light to fair $4 50@4 85
Good to prime $4 95@5 45 | Slim $4 10@4 35
A few lots of premium steers cost $6 35@6 45

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 1 and 2, 1881.—Telegrams from Chicago to the Boston newspapers last week up to Thursday, gave Brighton butchers to suppose that Western cattle would sell at easier rates this week, but it would seem that telegrams sent direct to our dealers, when compared with those from other sources, do not always agree; all events newspaper telegrams seemed to have most weight with the buyers this week, as it was for their interest we suppose. Buyers stoutly insisted upon a reduction in the rates, and as the supply would justify them in holding off in their purchases, the consequence was a dull market, and not only dull but a decline in prices equal to ¼c per pound, live weight. No help for it, over 400 Western cattle at market, and not a large quantity for shipment to Europe; altogether too much loss for heavy export trade just now. The general talk was all one way, ¼c off in price.

SALES AT BRIGHTON.

A. N. Monroe sold 17 Western steers av 1520 lbs at $6 30 live; 22 do av 1292 lbs at $5 60; 24 do av 1254 lbs at 5⅞c; 14 do av 1218 lbs at $5 40; 14 do av 1151 lbs at 5¼c; 16 do av 1273 lbs at $5 30; 27 do av 1215 lbs at $4 85; 27 do av 965 lbs at 4½c.

J. Stetson sold 10 steers av 1250 lbs at 5½c; 12 do av 1115 lbs at $5 55; 11 do av 1150 lbs at $5 45.

J. Mc Flynn sold 11 steers av 1275 lbs at 5¼c.

Fitch & Eames sold 6 cattle av 1350 lbs at 5⅝c; 9 do av 1250 lbs at $5 40; 3 do av 1233 lbs at 5⅛c.

C. Leavitt & Son sold 4 cattle av 1365 lbs at 5⅛c; 6 do av 1250 lbs at 5¼c; 8 do av 1200 lbs at $5 40; 9 do av 1153 lbs at 5c; 21 do av 1000 lbs at $4 90.

E. Farrell sold 3 cattle av 1325 lbs at 6c; 9 cattle av 1325 lbs at $5 90; 10 do av 1100 lbs at 5¼c; 5 do av 1060 lbs at 5c.

MAINE CATTLE, BEEF AND STORE.

Prices of Store Cattle—Working Oxen, ⅌ pair, from $75 a 100 to $110@160; milch cows and calves from $20 to $58; extra $40 to $45; farrow cows, $10 to $28; yearlings, $7 to $12; two-years old, $12 to $24; three-years-old, $20 to $45. Veal calves, 3c@6½c ⅌ lb. Fancy milch cows, $50@65.

Maine Cattle Beef and Store.—Less than 200 head of Eastern cattle in the market, and not all of the arrivals composed of beef or store steers. We found, as notice last week, a variety of stock from this source. A little doing in working oxen, and we begin to think that this branch of trade will quite soon be improving; as the season advances the demand will increase for farm work. We noticed some remarkably good working oxen in the market; one pair we call to mind sold by Frost & Tilden, very fine, girthing 7 feet 2 in, weighing 3800 lbs for $180; 1 pair girthing 6 ft 11 in, 3100 lbs, more ordinary, but very fair at $128; the firm also sold a choice pair of cattle for beef to A. Bird & Co. at 8¼c dressed weight, best in market from that section, fed by Harrison Rowe of Greene, Me., 3650 lbs the weight; F. H. Coolidge & Son 1 pair cattle girthing 7 ft, 3200 lbs at $145; 1 pair for beef, 3780 lbs at 5¼c live; Rackliff & Howe sold 1 pair 6 ft 7 in cattle 2700 lbs at $107.50; Libby & Son sold 1 pair 6 ft 10 in cattle 2800 lbs at $130; 4 oxen 3060 lbs the pair, at 5 to 5¼c live; Foss Bros. sold 2 oxen 2850 lbs at 4¾c; 2 at 4½c; Libby & Willey sold 1 pair 6 ft 9 in cattle 2850 lbs at $122.

New Milch Cows and Springers.—Slim cows were selling at very ordinary prices. One thing certain, farmers do not feed sufficient quantity of fodder to their cows for their own interest—buyers like to see a good, thrifty looking cow, and pay accordingly. Libby & Son sold 2 choice springers at $95; 1 cow and calf $33; F. H. Coolidge & Son sold 1 excellent cow and calf for $65; 2 cows and calves $55 each; 1 springer $50, with some as low as $35; Rackliff & Howe sold 2 milch cows and 2 springers for $182; Frost & Tilden sold 1 cow and calf and 1 springer for $56; Libby & Willey sold 2 springers and 1 milch cow for $108; Foss Bros. sold 1 cow and calf $44.

Veal Calves.—$5 a head is a popular price for calves 4 weeks old, weighing 60 lbs to 70 lbs; arrivals 335 head for Tuesday and Wednesday. Good quality veals in demand.

Store Pigs and Fat Hogs.—Arrivals 81 head, with sales from 5@6½c ⅌ lb, according to quality. We will give a variety of sales: 3 pigs av 60 lbs $4 ⅌ head; 3 pigs av 200 lbs each at $10 ⅌ head; 2 pigs av 60 lbs at $4.50; 10 Cheshire and Yorkshire pigs av 75 lbs at $5 ⅌ head; 6 pigs 100 lbs at $6 each; 6 pigs 60 lbs for $3 50 ⅌ head; a lot of 6 pigs 6 weeks old for $12 the lot. Fat hogs number 9470 head; price 6¼@7¼c; J. P. Squires & Co. had during the week 4317 head; Chas. North & Co. 3510 head; Niles Bros. 1440; M. Green 200.

Poultry.—500 lbs would cover all arrivals this week from the country on live stock trains. Price continues at 10c ⅌ lb.

NORTHERN SHEEP.

Prices—Sheep, in lots, 3@6½c ⅌ lb, or $2.50@6 50 per head. Lambs 5@6½c.

With Northern drovers at Watertown, it was a marvel that the few flocks on sale (there were not over 2000 head) did not sell even better than last week, but they did not know everything, not even to what extent Western sheep had arrived during the week; if they had supposed that one butcher had received over 7000 head during the past six days they would have calmly submitted to the inevitable, and not made much talk, because butchers wanted ¼c off in price; also from 2 to 5 lbs shrinkage ⅌ head for wet, as was the case. It was quite lucky that the Northern supply was light, and also, that many of the flocks were previously contracted for. Sales by W. H. Bardwell of 107 sheep and lambs av 90 lbs at 6¾c ⅌ lb. Dow & Moulton sold 111 sheep 9140 lbs at 5¾c. D. A. DeWolf sold 224 sheep and lambs on commission to H. B. Goodnough. H. A. Wilcox sold 20 sheep and lambs av 93 lbs at 6½c ⅌ lb.

HIDES, PELTS, SWINE, &c.

Brighton hides, 8@8¼; country hides, 7½@8; calf skins —@12½c ⅌ lb; pelts, $1.00@1.75 each. Tallow—Brighton, 7@8c; country, 3½@5c. Western fat hogs, 6¼@7¼c ⅌ lb; Store pigs, —@—c wholesale; 5@6½c at retail; Columbia county pigs, —@—c; sucking pigs, —@—each; Northern dressed hogs, —@—c. Lamb Skins $1.00@$1.75 ea. Selected pelts, $2.00 each.

General Remarks.—It was rather amusing at the opening, when one Western dealer came up to us with considerable satisfaction depicted upon his countenance, as he had during the past week a retrospective view of the cattle market the past twelve months up to March 1st. "Cattle," says he, "are selling ¼c higher than at the opening of last March;" little did he think that before the close of the day there would be a decline of ¼c ⅌ lb, but such was the fact. In sheep, there was also a decided decline, fully equal to the downward movement on cattle. Everything seemed to be against the trade this week, the large supply for one thing, and the weather also had a powerful influence to draw down the rates, with also, the city meat trade none too good; then, too, there were more than usual medium grade cattle offered for sale; too many of one grade. Slimish milch cows were not profitable property this week.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Chicago, Feb. 28, 1881.—Hogs—receipts 20,000 head; shipments 6500; market firm, fair demand; light at $5 30@5 60; mixed packing at $5 20@5 55; good to choice heavy at $5 70@6 10; extra prime heavy at $6 15@6 25. Cattle—receipts 3600 head; shipments 3400 head; market heavy; common to choice shipping at $4@5 25. Sheep—receipts 2000 head; shipments 3000 head; market dull and weak; common to extra at $3 25@5 70.

March 1.—Hogs—receipts 12,000 head; shipments 3600 head; market steady; common to extra [illegible] $5 40@6 40. Cattle—receipts 3000 head; shipments 2500 head; market steady, fair demand; common to choice shipping at $4 00@4 20; export [illegible]. Sheep—receipts 12,000 head; shipments [illegible] head; market active and a shade higher; common to extra at $3 75@5 40.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

Monday, Feb. [illegible]

The past has been the most active week since the commencement of the year, the sales amounting to 282,550 lbs, of all kinds and qualities. The sales have run largely on fine Wools, and the transactions include 203,500 lbs Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, 47,000 lbs Australian and New Zealand, and 186,500 lbs Montevideo, in all 497,[illegible]. The largest business we have had to notice [illegible] for a long time past. Manufacturers have bought [illegible] ket in large numbers, and the turning point has evidently been reached. For some time past [illegible] been unusually indifferent, and were [illegible] make even an offer. This week [illegible] purchasers of round lots at low prices, and [illegible] and accepted all the offers the sales [illegible] double the amount reported.

In prices there is no material change. [illegible] and Australia have been sold at about [illegible] prices of last week, but in Montevideo [illegible] have been placed at higher prices than were [illegible] could be realized for this description. The [illegible] sales continue to progress at new prices [illegible] fact has, no doubt, imparted more confidence [illegible] round. Importations of fine Wools are [illegible] the question at present current rates [illegible] facturers still maintain that there are [illegible] plies on hand to meet all their wants, and in [illegible] present state of the market there is no prospect [illegible] any advance, although present prices are likely to be maintained.

The sales for the week have been as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia Fleeces [illegible] include 80,000 lbs Ohio X and XX at [illegible] lbs Ohio X at 45½c; [illegible] fleeces, to arrive, at 44c in the interior [illegible] XX at 45½c; 5000 lbs at 46c; 10,000 lbs [illegible] Pennsylvania XX at 45c; 5000 lbs Ohio [illegible] 000 lbs Ohio X and XX at 44½c; [illegible] Ohio X at 42½@45c, and 13,000 lbs Ohio [illegible] ⅌ lb.

Western Fleeces—The sales include [illegible] dium at 45@47c; 5000 lbs medium Michigan [illegible] 11,000 lbs No 1 Western at 46c; and [illegible] X fleeces at 42½c ⅌ lb.

Georgia and Oregon Wool—The sales [illegible] lbs Georgia at 31@35c; and 13,000 lbs [illegible] at 27½c ⅌ lb.

Territory and Texas Wool—The sales [illegible] 000 lbs Texas at 24@25c; 9000 lbs at [illegible] Territory at 26c; 15,000 lbs at 24c; [illegible] 15,000 lbs at 26@25c; 20,000 lbs at 19@22c; [illegible] 25@32½c; 700 lbs fine Arizona and 800 lbs [illegible] private terms; 1600 lbs carpet Colorado [illegible] 11,000 lbs fine Nebraska at 25c ⅌ lb.

Unwashed and Unmerchantable Fleeces—[illegible] include 50,000 lbs unwashed and unmerchantable [illegible] 33@36c; 7000 lbs medium unwashed at [illegible] 32c; 21,000 lbs unwashed at 21@25c; [illegible] 30@32c; 7500 lbs unwashed at 24@[illegible] 10,000 lbs unmerchantable at 35c; [illegible] 1500 lbs unwashed and unmerchantable [illegible] 8000 lbs at 27@31c; 1000 lbs [illegible] unwashed at 30c; 5000 lbs Virginia [illegible] 1000 lbs unwashed Ohio at 28c, and 1000 lbs [illegible] Missouri on private terms.

California Wool—The sales include [illegible] at 30@32c; 1500 lbs at 29@30c; [illegible] lbs fall at 16½@20c; 29,500 lbs at [illegible] 18c; 27,000 lbs at 17@21c; and [illegible]

Pulled Wool—The sales include [illegible] at 42½@50c; 16,000 lbs at [illegible] at 40c; 4000 lbs at 34@35c; [illegible] lbs at 42c; 20,000 lbs at 37@40c; [illegible] 45c; 5000 lbs low super at 35@[illegible] 20,000 lbs combing pulled at [illegible] 000 lbs at 38c; 4000 lbs X pulled at [illegible] 700 lbs black pulled at 30c, and [illegible] ed on private terms.

Combing and Delaine Fleeces—The [illegible] 8000 lbs unwashed combing at [illegible] washed delaine at 51c ⅌ lb.

Scoured, Noils, &c.—The sales include [illegible] ed, part 50c, at 22½@25c; 5000 lbs at [illegible] @80c; 8850 lbs at 50@71c; [illegible] 1800 lbs Oregon scoured at 70c; [illegible] 46@57c; 400 lbs low scoured at [illegible] 2500 lbs coarse at 55c ⅌ lb. [illegible] lbs at 31@33c; and 5000 lbs at [illegible] 7000 lbs bucks at 13@15c; and [illegible] ⅌ lb.

Australian and New Zealand Wool—[illegible] clude 100,000 lbs New Zealand at [illegible] Australian at 42½@45c; 5000 lbs at [illegible] 46@48c; 1200 lbs at 42½c; 14,000 lbs [illegible] Adelaide at 38@41c, and 2000 lbs Australian [illegible] terms.

Montevideo Wool—The sales include [illegible] 36c; 140,000 lbs at [illegible] 4000 lbs at [illegible] on private terms.

English, &c.—The sales include [illegible] at 40c; 25,000 lbs English [illegible] 30,000 lbs [illegible] vate terms; 25,000 lbs Canada combing [illegible] Cape pulled on private terms; [illegible] 22c; and 15,250 lbs Mediterranean [illegible] terms.—*Shipping List.*

FISH MARKETS.

Gloucester, Feb. 28.—[illegible]

Financial Matters.

SALES OF STOCKS—CLOSING PRICES.

Wednesday, M[illegible]

U. S. Pacific 6s, 1895 [illegible]
" Sixes, 1881 [illegible]
" New Fives [illegible]
" 4½'s ex. interest [illegible]
" 4s [illegible]
Dist. of Columbia 3.65s [illegible]
New York & New England R. R. 7s [illegible]
Hartford & Erie R. R. 7s [illegible]
Eastern R. R. 4½s [illegible]
Rutland R. R. [illegible]
Union Pacific R. R. sinking fund [illegible]
Cinn., Sandusky & Cleveland R. R. [illegible]
New Mexico & So. Pacific R. R. 7s [illegible]
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe R. R. 1st mort. 7s [illegible]
Boston Water Power Co. [illegible]
Boston Land Company [illegible]
Boston Gas Light Co. [illegible]
Worcester & Nashua R. R. [illegible]
Cheshire R. R. pref. [illegible]
Boston & Maine R. R. [illegible]
Eastern R. R. [illegible]
Boston & Providence R. R. [illegible]
Fitchburg R. R. [illegible]
New York & New England R. R. [illegible]
Boston & Albany R. R. [illegible]
Old Colony R. R. [illegible]
Boston & Lowell R. R. [illegible]
Nashua & Lowell R. R. [illegible]
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain R. R. [illegible]
Rutland R. R. pref. [illegible]
Norwich & Worcester R. R. [illegible]
Northern R. R. in N. H. [illegible]
Portland, Saco & Portsmouth R. R. [illegible]
Connecticut River R. R. [illegible]
Vermont & Massachusetts R. R. [illegible]
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. [illegible]
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. [illegible]
Union Pacific R. R. [illegible]
Osceola Mining Co. [illegible]
Calumet & Hecla Mining Co. [illegible]
Quincy Mining Co. [illegible]

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Wednesday, M[illegible]

The money market is very strong, [illegible] to 8 per cent, closing at the latter [illegible] funds are again selling at a premium [illegible] cents per thousand. At the [illegible] was in active request, and some of [illegible] difficult to get the necessary loans [illegible] made from 6 to 7 per cent [illegible] poration paper has been with [illegible] the rates being too high for [illegible] stock market has had quite a [illegible] past week, and at times it [illegible] not be avoided, but by the [illegible] ment and foreign bankers it has [illegible] able proportion of its former [illegible] not consider the market safe [illegible] doubt of the passage of the [illegible] course of the market is difficult [illegible] as if we were to have [illegible] ating one. Government bonds are [illegible]

PURE [illegible] ABSOLUTE NECESSITY OF HEALTH. BLOOD

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

The marvellous results of Hood's Sarsaparilla upon all humors [illegible] conditions of the blood [illegible] en by the cures effected [illegible] it the best BLOOD MED[ICINE] [illegible] Such has been the suc[cess] [illegible] this article at home [illegible] ly every family in [illegible] borhoods have been [illegible] the same time [illegible] scrofula, vital[izes the blood] [illegible] es the blood, [illegible] and renovat[ing] [illegible] tem. Hood's Sarsaparilla [illegible] fies the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures dyspepsia. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures biliousness. [illegible] A peculiar point in Hood's Sarsaparilla is that it both [builds] up and strengthens the system, while [illegible] eradicates disease, and as nature's [illegible] assistant proves itself invaluable as a [pro]tection from diseases that originate [illegible] changes of the seasons, of climate and life.

SCROFULA.

135 Howard S[treet] [illegible] Lowell, Mass., [illegible]
Messrs. C. I. Hood & Co.; Gents: [illegible] I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla [illegible] family for scrofulous humor with [illegible] success, and am happy to tell [illegible] the best medicine we ever used. [illegible] cerely advise any one who is troubled [illegible] scrofula to give this valuable remedy [illegible] and assure them they will not be [illegible] ed. Very truly yours, (Coburn Shuttle Co.) C. C. Pick[illegible]

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by [druggists]. Price $1 per bottle; six for [illegible] pared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, [Mass.]

MARSTON'S DINING ROOMS.
For LADIES & GENTLEMEN,
23 & 27 Brattle Street, Boston.
Remember, THE BIG CLOCK is directly in front of our Dining Rooms.
R. MARSTON & C[o.]
26teop46

New England Farmer,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

DARLING & KEITH,

34 Merchants Row, Boston, Mass.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements, 1st insertion, 12 *cts. per line.*
Each subsequent insertion, 8 " " "
Business Notices, first " 15 " "
Each subsequent " 12 " "
Reading Matter Notices, . . . 50 " "

Advertisements must be sent in as early in the week as Tuesday, to secure insertion.

Advertisers are charged for the space occupied in solid nonpareil measure.

Transient advertising must be prepaid.

Cuts inserted without extra charge.

No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar.

Special terms for Probate and Farm Advertising.

☞ The above are *net* prices for all advertising less than $100 in amount.

TRAVELLING AGENTS.

The following gentlemen, who authorized Agents for the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, will canvass for subscribers and collections in the following Counties in New England:—

[illegible] W. NYE, ... WORCESTER CO., MS.
LESTER BARNES, ... NORFOLK CO., MASS.
[illegible]MAN ROBBINS, . . . ORANGE CO., VT.
F. W. CHEEVER, ... ESSEX CO., VT., and Coos Co., N. H.
A. W. W[illegible]GATE, ... YORK CO., ME.

Subscribers are requested to forward their subscriptions without waiting for the Agent to call. The date on their label will always show how far they have paid.

Farmers' Directory.

[illegible] whose cards appear in this [illegible] the best and most reliable in the [illegible]

INSURANCE.

Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

APRIL 1, 1880, CASH FUND, $393,677.84.

Dividends on every expiring Policy 50 per cent. [illegible] 30 per cent. [illegible] Losses paid, $190,000. Surplus, [illegible] pays for damage by lightning [illegible] of fire are visible.

ISRAEL W. MUNROE, Pres't.
[illegible] A. HOWLAND, Sec'y. 17

C. C. CHAMBERLIN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE AND LARD,
Nos. 79 & 81 Faneuil Hall Market,
BOSTON.

General Intelligence.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Schurz has accepted the invitation to attend a public dinner in this city, given in his honor by prominent citizens. The date of the banquet is not named yet.

Mr. Joseph Wharton of Philadelphia, has given $100,000 to the University of Pennsylvania to found a department of finance and economy, to teach young men business theories and principles.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has cancelled all his lecturing engagements, and is about to begin a series of revival meetings in his church. In announcing the fact to his congregation he said that he desired that Plymouth Church should carry the torch of light above the world, when he first took hold of the work, and now he wanted to develop personal religion in the hearts of the people. He was ready to carry on the work and to do all that he knew to aid his people in the Lord's work. He did not want to work alone, but he had no fear of a lack of sympathy and support. Meetings will be commenced next week, and will be held every day.

There was a great popular demonstration at Paris on Sunday in honor of the seventy-ninth birthday of Victor Hugo. A large number of members of the chamber of deputies and other distinguished persons were received by M. Hugo. While the reception was going on a procession of deputations marched through an enormous crowd to the residence of the illustrious author, who saluted the deputations from a window. The number of people in all the deputations is estimated at 100,000. Louis Blanc delivered a panegyric on M. Hugo at the Trocadero. M. Hugo received telegraphic despatches congratulating him on his birthday, from the Emperor of Brazil, from the chief poets of England, from Bret Harte and other writers of England and the United States. M. Ferry visited him and presented him with a rich Sevres vase in the name of the republic, and President Grevy sent him a bouquet.

Hon. Matt. H. Carpenter, one of the Senators representing the State of Wisconsin, died at his residence in Washington, on Thursday morning, Feb. 24. Senator Carpenter was born in Moretown, Vermont, in 1824; in 1843 he entered the Military Academy at West Point, where he remained two years. He then came to this city and studied law with Rufus Choate, and was admitted to the bar. In 1848 he removed to Wisconsin and entered the practice of his profession. He was a thorough lawyer and a man of brilliant parts, and consequently very soon became eminent in his profession, so much so that before he entered public life he had a bright reputation in his profession in the Supreme Court of the United States. He was first sent to the U. S. Senate in 1869, and served until 1875. In 1879 he was again elected to the Senate as successor to the Hon. Timothy O. Howe. He leaves a wife and several children.

THE ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE.—The *Engineering and Mining Journal* gives the following: There are but few orders being booked, owing to the fact that the open market cannot absorb for a great length of time all of the coal that is being mined, and buyers are looking for a decline in prices. This, however, does not seem probable at an early day, as, with milder weather, a great many more markets will soon be accessible, and for a time at least there will be a good demand. There is, however, considerable activity in the trade in filling orders previously reported. Prices are still very firm. The total output of coal in all the regions for the week ended Feb. 19, was 524,825 tons, against 263,026 tons last year. Total since January 1, 3,-014,133 tons, against 2,620,529 tons in 1880, 2,562,759 tons in 1879, 1,819,392 tons in 1878, 2,022,819 tons in 1877, and 1,487,276 tons for the corresponding period of 1876. The above does not include the amount of coal consumed and sold at the mines, which is about 6 per cent of the whole production.

THE BIBLE REVISION.—The American agents of the Oxford Bible Warehouse give notice that the Revision of the New Testament will be published during the month of May, but as the work of revising the Old Testament is not yet finished, there will be four or five years before the complete Bible can be issued. Styles and prices have not yet been determined on, but the assurance is given that the books will be sold at such prices as will commend them to the popular feeling, so as to reach all classes.

MAINE NEWS.—Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our columns, are a sure cure for ague, biliousness and kidney complaints. Those who use them say they can not be too highly recommended. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become thereby enthusiastic in the praise of their curative qualities.—*Portland Argus.*

SCROFULOUS HUMORS.—The VEGETINE has cured many cases of Scrofula of five, ten and twenty years' standing, where the patient has had many physicians, tried many of the known remedies; and, after trying the VEGETINE, the common remark is, "It acts differently, works differently, from any medicine I have ever taken." VEGETINE will cleanse scrofula from the system. Try it.

LET the poor sufferers from female complaints take courage and rejoice that a painless remedy has been found. We refer to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is prepared at 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Send to Mrs. Pinkham for pamphlets.

DR. TOURJEE's annual excursion avertisement is out again. Every year these excursions become more appreciated, so that an announcement that the list is being made up is all that is required.

DON'T YOU neglect a cough or cold, but go at once and get a bottle of Dr. Topliff's Syrup of Tar, and obtain relief. It never fails to cure.

DISEASE prevented and medical bills lessened by a timely use of Malt Bitters.

FAST DAY.

Governor Long has issued his Fast Day proclamation as follows:

Whereas, it is a good and ancient custom to set apart a day, to be kept throughout the Commonwealth, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer to Almighty God.

Now, therefore, I, John D. Long, Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, appoint therefor Thursday, the seventh day of April next.

Describing the departure of the Pilgrims from Leyden, and John Robinson's farewell discourse to them, Governor Bradford said: "So being ready to departe, they had a day of solleme humiliation, their pastor taking his texte from Ezra viii.,21—*And there at ye river, by Ahava, I proclaimed a fast, that we might humble ourselves before our God, and seeke of him a right way for us, and for our children, and for all our substance.* Upon which he spente a good parte of ye day very profitably and suitable to their presente occasion."

Profitably and suitable to our present occasion let us also keep our fast day—a day sacred to the memory of our ancestors, to the sanctities of religion, to the ministrations of charity, to the love and tenderness of home. Like the Pilgrims, let us lift up our eyes to the heavens, our dearest country, and quiet our spirits.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Boston, this twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and fifth.

JOHN D. LONG.

By His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Council.

HENRY B. PEIRCE, Secretary.

God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Business Notices.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is designed to meet the wants of those who need a medicine to build them up, give them an appetite, purify their blood, and oil up the machinery of their bodies. No other article takes hold of the system and hits exactly the spot like Hood's Sarsaparilla. It works like magic, reaching every part of the human body through the blood, giving to all renewed life and energy. $1 a bottle; six for $5.

Canvassers make from **$25** to **$50** per week selling goods for E. G. RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Barclay St., New York. Send for Catalogue and terms. 52t35

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.

For over thirty-four years DR. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN LINIMENT has been warranted to cure Croup, Colic, Spasms, Diarrhœa and Dysentery, taken internally, and Sore Throat, Pains in the Limbs, Chronic Rheumatism, Old Sores, Pimples, Blotches and Swellings, externally, and not a bottle has been returned, many families stating they would not be without it even if it was $10 a bottle. Sold by druggists at 25 and 50 cts. Depot, 42 Murray St., N. Y. 26t45

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City. 52t19

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In Hyde Park, Feb. 21, by Rev. Francis C. Williams, Roderick Macdonald, Esq., of this city, to Miss Emma Jane, daughter of Wm. Price, Esq.

In Lynn, Feb. 23, by Rev. James L. Hill, Mr. Daniel A. Tasker to Miss Lizzie D. Porter.

In Cambridge, Feb. 23, by Rev. E. M. Gushee, Jas. G. Sumner to Julia E., daughter of Hon. Jas. A. Fox.

In Wakefield, Feb. 22, by Rev. Amos Harris, Geo. A. B. Merrill to Miss Eliza Isabel Peabody.

In Cape Neddick, Me., by Rev. Gilbert Robbins, Mr. Albion Ramsdell to Miss Annie F. Harris, all of York. By same, Mr. Wm. W. Tapley to Miss Anna F. Norton.

DIED.

In this city, Feb. 25, Mr. Job Tower, formerly of Cohasset, 79 yrs.

Feb. 23, Sarah Stratton, formerly of Worcester, 84 yrs 11 mos.

Feb. 22, Mrs. Harriet, widow of Mr. James Barnes, formerly of Portland, Me., 81 yrs 2 mos.

In Roxbury, Feb. 25, Jonathan W. Nutter, 76 yrs. Feb. 26, Hannah Everett, widow of Henry Bartlett, M. D., 80 yrs. Feb. 26, Walter Farnsworth, 81 yrs.

In Dorchester, Feb. 21, Timothy W. Mead, 67 yrs.

In Cambridge, Feb. 27, Samuel E. Chandler, 44 yrs 5 mos.

In Newtonville, Feb. 23, Rev. Federick A. Barton, 70 yrs.

In Holbrook, Feb. 25, Beza Curtis, 74 yrs 8 mos.

In Somerville, Feb. 25, Mrs. Sally E. Houghton, 84 yrs 9 mos. Feb. 27, Edward C. Purdy, 74 yrs. Feb. 25, Andrew B. Kidder, 71 yrs.

In Milton, Feb. 26, Rev. John F. W. Ware, 62 yrs.

In West Newton, Feb. 25, Geo. W. Houghton, 49.

In Cohasset, Feb. 24, Capt. Adna Bates, 68 yrs.

In Shrewsbury, Feb. 24, Rev. Gardner Rice, 76 yrs.

In West Dedham, Feb. 22, Col. Theodore Gay, 87 yrs 6 mos.

In Mendysville, Kan., Feb. 18, Sargent Moody, formerly of Landaff, N. H., 81 yrs.

☞ *Persons ordering articles advertised in our columns, will please say that they saw the advertisement in the NEW ENGLAND FARMER.*

New Advertisements.

J. J. HORGAN,
45-53 Main St., Cambridgeport,
Long Bridge, near Boston,
Manufacturer, Importer and Dealer in
American and Italian Marble. Massachusetts, Maine and other Granites,
For General Cemetery and House work.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
There are now made ready to letter and set up,
30 MONUMENTS
Specially suited for country cemeteries, and at prices 50 per cent below what agents and country dealers would demand for any of them.
Also, **200 TABLETS and HEADSTONES,** all sizes. A number of Figures, Vases, &c.
40 MANTEL PIECES, a lot of Shelves.
This makes the largest collection of manufactured work in any place in New England, and must be sold this season to make room for changes next year.
It will pay those who need work of this kind to call before buying.

COOLEY CREAMER.

Best process known. Requires no milk-room. Impure air, dust and flies can not reach the milk, nor will the weather affect it. Raises all the cream between milkings. Keeps the cream and milk sweet for an unusually long time, even in the warmest weather. Makes uniform and superior quality of butter. Four different styles and ten sizes. Call and examine it, or send for descriptive circular.
EVERETT & SMALL, 43 South Market St. Sole agents in Boston. 7teop10

BUTTER PRINTER!
Self gauging. *More convenient than weighing. Makes very neat prints and in one-fourth the time by hand.*—Also manufacturer **Butter Workers** and **Creameries**. **AGENTS WANTED.** Send for circular. **A. H. REID,** 26 S. Sixteenth St. **Philadelphia.**
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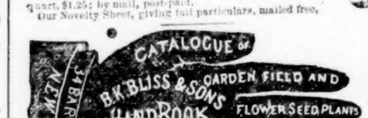
TEACHERS WANTED, $65 to $150 per Month. Steady work all Spring and Summer. For full particulars address
4t10 J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

SEND FOR OUR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF SEEDS. PARKER & GANNETT. BOSTON & SPRINGFIELD.
10tf

BLISS' AMERICAN WONDER PEA



Extra Early, Very Dwarf (8 to 10 Inches), Requires no Bushing, Exquisite Flavor.
Acknowledged by all to be the best and earliest Pea grown. Editor of American Agriculturist says: "Very early, productive and good; quality not to be surpassed."
CAUTION.—As there is another Pea in the market called "American Wonder," send to us and get the genuine Bliss' American Wonder. Observe our fac-simile on every package.
PRICES.—One-fourth pint package, 20 cents; pint, 65 cents, quart, $1.25; by mail, post-paid.
Our Novelty Sheet, giving full particulars, mailed free.

CATALOGUE of B. K. BLISS & SONS HANDBOOK for the FARM & GARDEN. GARDEN FIELD AND FLOWER SEED PLANTS SMALL FRUITS AND GARDEN REQUISITES. 34 BARCLAY ST. NEW YORK.
ESTABLISHED 1845.
300 BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS,
With a richly colored plate of a Group of Pansies, and a descriptive priced list of 2,000 varieties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE seeds—with much useful information upon their culture—150 pages—mailed to all applicants enclosing 10 cents, which can be deducted from first order for seeds.
Address, **B. K. BLISS & SONS,** 34 Barclay Street, New York.
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SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

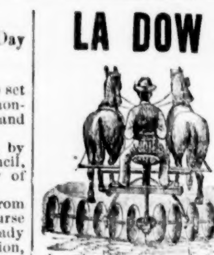
THE best gift to give to your enemy is forgiveness; to your opponent, tolerance; to a friend, your heart; to your child, a good example; to a father, deference; to your mother, conduct that will make her proud of you; to yourself, respect, to all men charity, and to the sick, Simmons Liver Regulator.

"For Derangement of the Liver, for Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Piles, etc., Dr. Simmons Liver Regulator certainly has no superior. It acts like a charm, without debilitating the system. I have tried it thoroughly, and speak what I know.
"REV. S. GARDNER, Atapulgus, Ga."

"Having tested personally and in my practice your Simmons Liver Regulator, I have found it just the medicine needed as a family remedy, by persons living in a warm climate, and especially by those inhabiting the more malarial districts of Florida.
"J. F. McKINSTRY, M. D., Gainesville, Fla."

AGENTS SEND 50 CENTS FOR AN article that sells at sight in nearly every house. Money more than doubled. Rare chance. Address
6t10 C. T. BARTLETT, Natick, R. I.

LA DOW HARROW,



THE BEST IN USE.

THE LA DOW JOINTED PULVERIZING HARROW,

Having been extensively used for the past five years, and been further improved, is now everywhere admitted to be far superior in many respects to any other wheel harrow, or other implement ever produced for pulverizing the soil and covering seed. It does perfect and rapid work with ease to team and driver, largely increases crops, and **will pay for itself on every ten acres it is used.** Send for latest descriptive circular.

EVERETT & SMALL,
43 South Market St., Boston, Mass.
Sole Manufacturers for the New England States.
WHEELER & MELICK CO., Albany, N. Y.,
M'nf's for the United States, except New England.
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Trees! Trees! Trees!

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK IN New England. Over one hundred acres covered with nursery trees, consisting in part of
80,000 Apple trees, 3 to 5 years old.
110,000 Peach trees, 1 year from bud.
30,000 La Versailles Cherry, and W. Grape Currants.
250,000 Strawberries of best varieties.
15,000 Champion Quince, a new and desirable variety.
Forest, Ornamental, Evergreen Trees, Grapes, Asparagus, Shrubs, Roses, &c., in large quantity.
This stock is well grown, and we believe as fine and healthy as any in the market. Address
STEPHEN HOYT'S SONS,
4t10 **New Canaan, Ct.**

MORE THAN 100 STYLES OF THE
MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS

are now regularly made, from STYLE 109 (*shown in the cut*), the latest and smallest size, popularly known as the BABY ORGAN, at only $22, to a large CONCERT ORGAN at $900. TWENTY STYLES at from $22 to $120 each; SIXTY STYLES at $120 to $150; FORTY STYLES at $150 to $500 and up; cash prices. *Sold also for* EASY PAYMENTS, from $6.38 per quarter up. The BABY ORGAN is especially adapted to children, but will be found equally useful for adults, having fine quality of tone and power, and sufficient compass (*three and a quarter octaves*) for the full parts of hymn-tunes, anthems, songs and popular sacred and secular music generally.
PRICE, $22.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS are certainly the BEST IN THE WORLD, having won HIGHEST AWARDS FOR DEMONSTRATED SUPERIORITY at EVERY ONE of the GREAT WORLD'S EXHIBITIONS FOR THIRTEEN YEARS; *being the only American organs which have been found worthy of such at any.* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES and PRICE LISTS, *free.* MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont St., BOSTON; 46 East 14th St. (Union Square), NEW YORK; 149 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.
4t10

WALLINGFORD'S GARGET CURE.
CURES GARGET IN CATTLE IN 3 OR 4 days. Farmers and Herdsmen: Your attention is called to this valuable medicine. Warranted to cure the worst case of **Garget, Kernels in Teats or Udder, Stringy Substances, Bunches in Bag, Blood or Sediment in Milk, and all other diseases of Cattle.**
For sale by Druggists and Country Stores.
W. W. WHIPPLE & CO., Proprietors,
PORTLAND, Me.
For sale by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston.
CAUTION.—We learn that *Garget Cure* of which we hold *letters Patent* is counterfeited by one J. B. Gates of Worcester, Mass. All parties selling the counterfeit are liable to prosecution.
13t10 W. W. WHIPPLE & CO.

WANTED, APRIL 1st,
A YOUNG AMERICAN MAN AND wife to work on a stock farm in Eastern Iowa, adjoining a city. Experience in care of dairy cattle, general farming and butter making, necessary. Address, giving reference, THOMAS B. WALES, JR.
2w10 South Framingham, Mass.

A GREENHOUSE AT YOUR DOOR. BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS
We will send postpaid guaranteeing safe arrival in good condition, our choice of sorts.
60 $1 SETS: For example: **12** Roses, **$1; 20** Verbenas, **$1; 12** Basket or Bedding Plants, **$1; 10** Geraniums, **$1; 10** Tuberoses, **$1; 6** Hardy Flowering Shrubs, **$1;** and *Hundreds of others,* **CHEAP,** and **NEW AND RARE** For your choice of varieties, see our **72-page Catalogue,** with colored plate, **free** to all. We offer an *immense stock* of **SMALL FRUITS** Grapevines, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, etc.; **8** Currants, **$1; 25** Raspberries, **$1; 75** Strawberries, **$1; 8** Grapes, **$1; 8** Apple, **$1; 4** Pear, **$1; 8** Peach, **$1; 40** Sweet Chestnut, **$1; 100** Hardy Catalpa, **$1;** etc. Catalogue (with 1 col'd strawberries) free. **27th Year. 18 Greenhouses. 400 Acres. STORRS, HARRISON & CO., Painesville, O.**
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WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED.
If you intend sometime to get a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary,
"DO IT NOW."

See Webster's Unabridged, page 1164, giving the name of each sail,—showing the value of
DEFINITIONS BY ILLUSTRATIONS.
The pictures in Webster under the 12 words, Beef, Boiler, Castle, Column, Eye, Horse, Moldings, Phrenology, Ravelin, Ships, (pages 1164 and 1219) Steam engine, Timbers, define 343 words and terms far better than they could be defined in words.
New Edition of WEBSTER, has 4600 NEW WORDS and Meanings, Biographical Dictionary of over 9700 Names.
Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.

50 Cards, name on, 10c, and elegant present. Jewelry free. E. CARD CO., W. Goshen, Ct. 1t10

Legal Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the Subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of LORENDA REED, late of Burlington, in the County of Middlesex, deceased, and taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to said administrator.
ZENAS B. BIRD, Adm'r.
Cambridge Street, Allston, Mass.,
March 1st, 1881. 3t10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix with the will annexed, of the estate of MARIA L. FLINT, late of North Reading, in the County of Middlesex, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to
(Signed) J. M. FLINT, Adm'x.
North Reading, Feb. 10, 1881. 3w9

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT. To all persons interested in the estate of EMELINE CHENERY, late of Belmont, in said County, deceased, Greeting: Whereas, JONAS B. CHENERY, the Administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance the final account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be holden at Lowell, in said County, on the third Tuesday of March next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed. And said administrator is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week in the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, a newspaper printed at Boston, three weeks successively, the last publication to be two days at least before said Court.
Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one. 3t9 J. H. TYLER, Register.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT. To the Heirs-at-Law and others interested in the estate of WILLIAM BRIGHAM, late of Sudbury, in said County, deceased, Greeting: Whereas, EPHRAIM STONE, Executor of the will of said deceased, has presented to said Court his petition for license to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased for the payment of debts, legacies, and charges of administration, and for other reasons set forth in said petition. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Lowell, in said County, on the third Tuesday of March next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same. And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week, three weeks successively, in the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, a newspaper printed at Boston, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.
Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-third day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.
3w9 J. H. TYLER, Register.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT. To all persons interested in the estate of MARGARET MILLER, late of Framingham, in said County, deceased, Greeting: Whereas, SAMUEL H. FOLSOM, the Administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance the first account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be holden at Cambridge, in said County, on the second Tuesday of March next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed. And said administrator is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week, in the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, a newspaper printed at Boston, three weeks successively, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.
Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this sixteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one. 3w8 J. H. TYLER, Register.

Special Co-partnership Notice.

ALDEN S. BARTLETT OF BOSTON, and J. STORY GERRISH of Concord, in Massachusetts, hereby severally certify that we have this day formed a co-partnership to do business under the name and style of A. S. Bartlett, in Men's Furnishing Goods, at No. 72 Hanover St., in Boston, aforesaid; that said Bartlett is the general partner, and said Gerrish the special partner; that said Gerrish has contributed to the common stock the sum of one thousand dollars, and that said co-partnership commences on this first day of January, A. D., 1881, and is to terminate on the first day of January, A. D., 1883.
ALDEN S. BARTLETT,
J. STORY GERRISH.
Boston, Jan. 1st, 1881.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
SUFFOLK, SS., Feb. 7th, 1881.—Then personally appeared the foregoing named Alden S. Bartlett and J. Story Gerrish, and severally acknowledged the foregoing certificate by them subscribed to be their free act and deed. Before me,
6t7 EDWARD SULLIVAN, Justice of the Peace.

SECOND TO NONE.
Soluble Pacific Guano.
Sale in 1865 - - - 754 Tons,
" " 1879 - - 44,700 "

This Fertilizer, which was at first sold almost entirely in the Southern States, has of late years become so deservedly popular in the North, for the cultivation of all Farm Crops, that the Company have enlarged their works especially to supply the Northern demand, and we are now in a position to fill orders promptly. Pamphlets containing testimonials and other information furnished by our local agents, or on application to

GLIDDEN & CURTIS,
GENERAL SELLING AGENTS OF PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY,
1317 **BOSTON, MASS.**

KEMP'S PATENT MANURE SPREADER
Pulverizer and Cart Combined.

THREE YEARS IN USE, WITH CONstantly increasing demand. Has established itself a farm necessity. Experiments by parties owning these carts show its use increases the crop from 20 to 30 per cent by its speedy process of pulverizing and spreading without manual labor, all kinds of manure from the roughest and toughest down to the finest, including ashes.
Can be regulated to spread evenly different amounts to the acre. The cart holds one-third of a cord, and can be used the season through for all purposes of a farm wagon.
Inquire of your neighbors. Send to us for a partial representative list of farmers in all parts of New England who are using the **Spreader.** From some neighbor or acquaintance whom you can trust, we prefer you should learn direct the value of the Spreader to every farmer, and that on many farms it is saving its cost every year.
The Spreader has been greatly improved in the direction of strength and durability, and is now on the market for the spring of 1881. It can be attached to the forward wheels of an ordinary farm wagon.
MANUFACTURED BY
THE RICHARDSON M'F'G CO.,
WORCESTER, Mass.
JOSEPH BRECK & SONS, Agents for Boston. 9tf

KEMP'S PATENT MANURE SPREADER
FOR SALE BY
PARKER & GANNETT,
Boston and Springfield.
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GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
BAKER'S CHOCOLATES

Baker's Premium Chocolate, the best preparation of plain chocolate for family use.—*Baker's Breakfast Cocoa,* from which the excess of oil has been removed, easily digested and admirably adapted for invalids.—*Baker's Vanilla Chocolate,* as a drink or eaten as confectionery is a delicious article; highly recommended by tourists.—*Baker's Broma,* invaluable as a diet for children.—*German Sweet Chocolate,* a most excellent article for families.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO.,
Dorchester, Mass.

50 All Gold, Chromo & Lit'g. Cards, (No 2 Alike,) Name on, 10c. CLINTON BROS., Clintonville, Conn. 26teow38

50 Elegant Genuine Chromo Cards, no two alike, with name, 10c. SNOW & CO., Meriden, Conn. 13t7

50 Chromo, Shell, Comic, Roses, Scroll, &c. Cards, in case, name on, 10c. Potter & Co., Montowese, Conn. 13t4

$777 A Year and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me. 52t21

Real Estate---Stock.

FARM FOR SALE,

SITUATED IN WORCESTER, 2 MILES from the city, containing about 120 acres. Buildings consist of large modern built house 14 rooms, two large barns 100 feet and 50 feet each. The location is on one of the main thoroughfares leading from the city, and is one of the oldest established farms in this section. The land is all good and suitably divided into mowing, tillage and pasture; will keep 20 cows. The farm is well stocked, and in running order, and will be sold low if applied for soon. For further particulars address P. O. Box 337, Worcester, Mass. 10tf

FARM FOR SALE,

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, ONE OF THE most desirable farms and homesteads in central Massachusetts, which was advanced to its present high conditions in the lifetime occupancy of the late owner, and has received three successive premiums as the model farm of Worcester County; situated in the immediate suburbs of Worcester, a little over a mile from the street railway terminus and two miles from the heart of business, occupying a commanding site, reached by an easy drive, on a broad southern slope, overlooking the city and a wide extent of country. Contains about 110 acres of choice land in high cultivation, with an abundance of fine fruit, in the best of locations for cultivating and marketing. Buildings: large two-story brick house, two large barns 100 feet and 60 feet each, with excellent cellarage; carriage and tool house, piggery and sheds, all in good keeping.
It is seldom that a farm and homestead of this class is offered for sale, and the opportunity is a rare one for any party desiring a house and farm combined, in the vicinity of the pleasantest city in New England. For further particulars address
10tf **E. P. CURTIS, Worcester, Mass.**

Farm for Sale.

SITUATED IN SOUTH YARMOUTH, Mass., adjoining Bass River, containing thirty-one acres, twelve of which is woodland, one and one-half acre meadow. The buildings consist of dwelling house, barn, wood shed, corn barn, and henery, all in good repair, one mile from meeting and school, one and one-half miles from depot. Excellent facilities for boating, fishing and driving; fine view of the river and surrounding villages. For particulars address
6t9 JONATHAN BANGS, South Dennis, Mass.

CATTLE RANCH
FOR SALE.

A QUARTER OR HALF INTEREST IN a cattle ranch. Reference this paper, for particulars. Address **M. A. ARNOLD,**
1317 **Cheyenne, Wyo.**

If You Wish to Sell Your Farm

AND SAVE FROM $200 TO $300 BROker's commission, send 25 cents for a copy of the **New England Co-operative Farm Register,** and learn as regards our new and original Co-operative plan. Address the
New England Farmers' Co-operative Farm Agency,
2116 **11 Cornhill, Boston.**

LANDS AND HOMES IN SO. WEST MISSOURI
Short winters, low taxes, good society, convenient markets, superior schools, healthful climate. Excellent for Stock, Fruit, and Farming. ☞ "The best Tobacco Region in the West." **1,000,000** acres well-watered Timber and Prairie Lands along the line of the St. Louis and San Francisco R. R. for sale at from **$2.50 to $8** per acre *on seven years' time.* Free transportation from St. Louis to purchasers of land. *Send for maps and circulars.* W. H. COFFIN, Land Commissioner, Temple Building, St. Louis, Mo.
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DAKOTA **NORTHERN PACIFIC** MONTANA
RAILROAD LANDS!
FORTUNES FOR FARMERS!
50,000 Farms. 6,000,000 Acres.
Best Wheat Land, Rich Meadow, Choice Timber, Farming, Stock Raising, Dairying. Fuel and Water in Abundance.
$2.50 per acre and upward. One-sixth cash and five annual payments. N. P. R. R. preferred stock taken at par. Reduced Freight and Fare to settlers.
Send for "Publications No. 15"
JAS. B. POWER,
Land Comm'r St. Paul, Minn.
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IMPROVED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
Finest Stock in this Country.
NO INFERIOR BIRDS IN MY YARDS. Endorsed by all the leading agricultural papers in the country. Send for what you want. Eggs $3 per doz., and packed to hatch. Corbin's book on Plymouth Rocks. Most comprehensive work on the subject extant. Price, cloth, 75 cts; paper, 35 cts.
4tf F. H. CORBIN, Newington, Conn.

1,000,000 Acres Choice Lands
In the Great Wheat Belt. For sale by the WINONA & ST. PETER R. R. CO. at $2 to $6 per Acre, on easy terms, at low interest. Lowest fare and freight. Fare refunded to purchasers. A climate unsurpassed for healthfulness. The best market facilities. ☞ Guide and Maps giving full information FREE. Address CHAS. E. SIMMONS, Land Commissioner of Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co., Chicago, Illinois. Mention this paper.
IN MINNESOTA & DAKOTA
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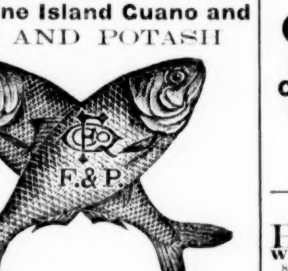
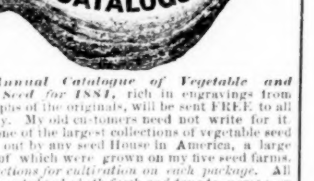
1881. THE **1881.**
Quinnipiac Fertilizer Co.
MANUFACTURE
Superphosphate, Dry Cround Fish Cuano, Pine Island Cuano and
FISH AND POTASH



The **Fish and Potash** is the best General Fertilizer, for broadcast application, in the market, at its cost. Adapted to Tobacco, Corn and Potatoes, it is also recommended for Grain and Grass.
The **Guaranteed Analysis** of its contents is stamped on each bag. If we have no agent in your town send for pamphlet containing directions for use, Analyses, Testimonials, and other valuable matter.
QUINNIPIAC FERTILIZER CO.,
1719 **NEW LONDON, CT.**

STOCKBRIDGE MANURES
SEND FOR PAMPHLET 1881.
These manures are the richest fertilizers now manufactured, and the best substitute for, and costing *much less* than guano, which is now practically out of the market. Unlike guano, they *are not stimulants* and *exhaustive,* but *permanent* and *lasting,* being composed of bone, potash, etc. You can draw at one load enough for 3 to 5 acres, or as much plant-food as is contained in 20 loads of ordinary manure. Corn, potatoes, hay, etc., are bringing such good prices that it will pay to use the Stockbridge extensively. If there is no local agent near you, send to us.
MANUFACTURED BY
BOWKER FERTILIZER CO.
BOSTON & NEW YORK.
5

COOK'S FERTILIZER.
BLACKFISH GUANO.
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS TO THE public the above Fertilizer. It is one of the best preparations known to the agricultural community, rich in ammonia and phosphates, and its fertilizing properties contained in no other. This Fertilizer is highly recommended by nurserymen and farmers. It is endorsed by State Assayer Hayes, as being "an excellent fertilizer either alone or composted with other materials." For price and information apply to
H. BARKER & CO., 76 Commercial St., and B. B. HAMBLIN, 193 and 195 South Market St., BOSTON.
J. COOK, Proprietor,
7teow6 *PROVINCETOWN, MASS.*



My Annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1881, rich in engravings from photographs of the originals, will be sent FREE to all who apply. My old customers need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed House in America, a large portion of which were grown on my five seed farms. *Full directions for cultivation on each package.* All seed *warranted to be both fresh and true to name;* so far, that should it prove otherwise, *I will refill the order gratis.* The original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Phinney's Melon, Marblehead Cabbages, Mexican Corn, and scores of other vegetables, I invite the patronage of *all who are anxious to have their seed directly from the grower, fresh, true, and of the very best strain.*
NEW VEGETABLES A SPECIALTY.
JAMES J. H. GREGORY,
6teow52 7t11 Marblehead, Mass.

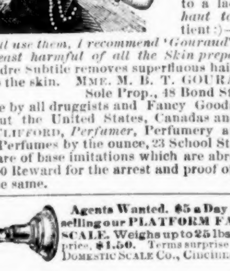
AGENTS WANTED
—TO SELL—
Fruit Trees and other Nursery Stock
IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.
The best of testimonials required. Good wages and steady employment given to successful men. For terms, etc., address, stating age, previous occupation and names of references, M. V. B. CHASE,
8w9 Augusta, Me.

MOORE'S EARLY
NEW $60 PRIZE GRAPE. VERY hardy, very early, and fine quality. *Never mildews.* The best early Black Grape. Winner of a first class certificate of merit, the $60 Prize for the best New Seedling. 30 First Prizes, 2 silver medals. Also, Moore's New Cross-Bred Asparagus, the largest in cultivation. Send for circular.
3teow8 JOHN B. MOORE & CO., Concord, Mass.

CHAMPION CRAIN DRILL.
Positive Force Feed,
Grain and Grass Seed Distributer,
Fertilizer Attachment Unequaled.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS.
JOHNSON, CERE & TRUMAN.
OWEGO TIOGA CO., NEW YORK
5t9

THE **Watertown WINDMILL.**
The best in use. Write for descriptive catalogue B. to H. H. Babcock & Sons, Watertown, N. Y.
6t9

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.
Dr. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S
Oriental Cream, or Magical Beautifier,
Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin.



Removes Tan, Pimples, freckles, Moth-patches and every blemish on beauty. It has stood the test of 30 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayre, said to a lady of the *haut ton* (a patient):—"*As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the Skin preparations.*" Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin. MME. M. B. T. GOURAUD, Sole Prop., 48 Bond St., N. Y.
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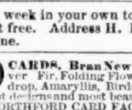

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George Ellis, the veteran Crockery Importer, says: "My physician pronounced my wife to be in Consumption. She commenced the use of Faith Whitcomb's Balsam, and the effect was wonderful. It is the best lung remedy I ever knew, and I recommend it to every one inclined to that terrible disease, Consumption."
Price $1.00. Sold by all dealers in medicine.
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Oliver Chilled Plows,
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Garden, Grass and Field Seeds,
At Lowest Market Prices.
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ALL KINDS OF BEE HIVES,
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Our Experimental Grounds in which we test our Vegetable and Flower Seeds are most complete; and our Greenhouses for Plants (covering 3 acres in glass), are the largest in America.
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LOW'S ESSEX HYBRID SQUASH
Without exception the Best Squash in cultivation. The most *productive, quickest growing* (can be planted as late as July) and *best in quality.* **Essex Early Hybrid Tomato,** the *handsomest* and most *profitable Tomato grown. Get Headquarters' Seed of the above—direct from the originator. My Illustrated Seed Catalogue for 1881 sent free to all,* giving description and testimonials from those who have *raised* and *tried* them. AARON LOW, Seedsman,
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GOOD SEEDS BRING GLAD HARVESTS. SEEDS & PLANTS. SEND TO J. A. EVERITT, WATSONTOWN, PA. SEED-POTATOES.
Disseminator of the Mammoth Pearl and Magnum Bonum Potatoes (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. grown from 1 lb. of seed), Berkshire Beauty Cabbage, Amber Cream Sweet Corn, La Plume Chestnut Celery, etc., etc. Elegant Catalogue free to all; send for it.
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A Package each of VERBENA, BLOTCHED PETUNIA, DOUBLE PINK and Sugar Trough GOURD SEED. Also my ILLUSTRATED SELF-SUPPORTING **TRUSS FENCE PLAN.**
Flowers the choicest. Gourds hold from 3 to 10 gallons each. Fence Portable, and 30 cents a rod cheaper than post and board. Thirty cents pays for all. Address, WALDO F. BROWN, Oxford, O. 4t7

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The only establishment making a SPECIAL BUSINESS OF ROSES. 50 LARGE HOUSES for ROSES alone. We deliver Strong Pot Plants, suitable for immediate bloom, safely by mail, postpaid, at all post-offices. **5** splendid varieties, **your choice,** all labeled, for **$1; 12** for **$2; 19** for **$3; 26** for **$4; 35** for **$5; 75** for **$10; 100** for **$13.** We **GIVE AWAY,** in **Premiums** and **Extras,** more **ROSES** than most establishments grow. Our **NEW GUIDE,** *a complete Treatise on the Rose,* 70 pp. *elegantly illustrated,* describes 500 newest and choicest varieties—*free to all.*
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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE sent free on receipt of address on postal card.
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$100 A MONTH FOR AGENTS
Send for circular and terms. Also send address of two or more book agents and 10 cents for cost of mailing, and receive the People's Magazine of choice literature *free for 6 months.* Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 915 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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And Balsams, taken direct to the disease. The most reliable treatment known. Home Treatment sent on trial, to be returned if not satisfactory. Send for Circulars. Address **HOME MEDICINE CO.** *S. W. cor. 10th & Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.*
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DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR did this and will do it on either bald head or bare face. Will force a full set of whiskers in 4 to 6 weeks. 20,000 young and old wear heard and hair, having used 1 to 3 Pkgs. Pkg post-paid, 25c; 3 for 50c stamps or silver. SMITH & CO, Palatine, Ill. (*Guarantee sent, never fails.*)
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They are made with or without Separator. The want of a moderate-priced Right-hand Sheller has long been felt; this want is now supplied

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We offer them to the public as the lowest-priced Good Shellers in the market.

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ORGANS Large Size—Solid Walnut 5 Octaves; 8 Sets of Reeds, CELESTE—SUB-BASS—ECHO, with Coupler and Grand Organ, 9 Stops—2 Knee Swells. Guaranteed Six Years. Sent on trial. 40,000 sold. Not one dissatisfied Purchaser. Send for Circular. Address MARCHAL & SMITH, 8 West Eleventh Street, New York. **$65**

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—AND—
ANIMAL FERTILIZER
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THIS FERTILIZER IS APPLICABLE to all crops, being very rich in the chemicals required on New England soils; it is available at once and carries the crops through. For top dressing it has no equal. Darling's Lawn Dressing especially prepared for the lawn, and Flower Grower in neat packages for house plants. Try them. Bone meal for cattle, Chicken Bone, Bone for mechanical purposes, also Pure Beef Scraps, Chicken Feed, &c.
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L. B. DARLING & CO.,
PAWTUCKET, R. I.
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Plants with the Precision of a Hoe
All the ground a person can walk over in a day.
The Easiest to Handle and the Fastest Hand Planter in Use.
Every Planter fully warranted and satisfaction guaranteed. Inducements on samples this season. Send for circular.
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No. 2 Exchange Place,
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SEND FOR PAMPHLET 1881.
This is a true bone superphosphate, and may be used *on any crop,* in the hill or drill or broadcast, either *with* or *without* manure, and will produce a much earlier and larger crop. In the Report of the Mass. Inspector of Fertilizers, its valuation is from $5 to $10 per ton higher than other Phosphates which sell at the same price. The past year over 3000 tons were sold against 100 tons three years ago, showing that it is liked by the farmers. Buy the Hill and Drill, the best; and if there is no local agent near you, send to us. Pamphlets mailed free.
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BOWKER FERTILIZER CO.
BOSTON & NEW YORK
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52t43

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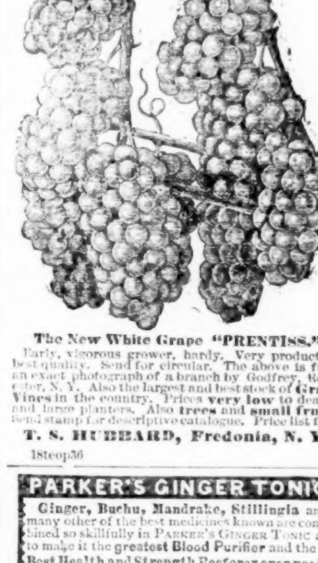

The New White Grape **"PRENTISS."**
Early, vigorous grower, hardy. Very productive, best quality. Send for circular. The above is from an exact photograph of a branch by Godfrey, Rochester, N. Y. Also the largest and best stock of **Grape Vines** in the country. Prices **very low** to dealers and large planters. Also **trees** and **small fruits.** Send stamp for descriptive catalogue. Price list free.
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Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia and many other of the best medicines known are combined so skilfully in PARKER'S GINGER TONIC as to make it the **greatest Blood Purifier** and the **Best Health and Strength Restorer ever used.**
It cures **Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness,** and all diseases of the **Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs** and all **Female Complaints.**
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A Beautiful Song!
"She Loved Me Once," by J. H. STEVENS, *Price* 30c., 3 for 75c. *A Beautiful Poem!* **"The Prayer of Bunker Hill,"** by MRS. L. D. MOORE, *Price* 20c., 3 for 50c. Address, *T. W. McDonough,* **126** Brewster St., **DETROIT, Mich.**
4t7

10 NICE CONCORD GRAPE-VINES for $1, by mail post-paid. *Think of it!* Order now for early Spring shipment. *Circulars free.* **Wm. B. Reed, Chambersburg Nurseries, Chambersburg, Pa.** Mention this paper.
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50 Landscape, Chromo Cards, etc., name on, 10c. 20 Gilt-Edge Cards, 10c. CLINTON & Co., North Haven, Ct. 13teow40

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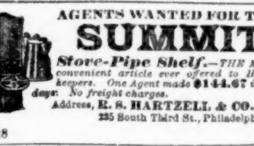

One Knife Free or elegant engravings of Gen. Garfield **Free** if you will agree to distribute some of our circulars in your own town, and send 3c. in silver for postage, etc. **Milwaukee Nov. Co. Milwaukee Wis. Box 171.**
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Stove-Pipe Shelf.—*THE MOST convenient article ever offered to Housekeepers. One Agent made* **$144.67** *in ten days. No freight charges.* Address, **R. S. HARTZELL & CO.** 235 South Third St., Philadelphia.
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Operettas and Cantatas for School Exhibitions. Coronation, (60 cts.) Culprit Fay, ($1.) Fairy Bridal, (50 cts.) Flower Queen, (new 75 cts.) Guardian Angel, (50 cts.) Hour in Fairy Land, (60 cts.) Miracle of Roses, (60 cts.) Little Bo Peep, (60 cts.) Maud Irving, (50 cts.) New Year's Eve, (60 cts.) Three Little Kittens, (50 cts.) Quarrel among Flowers, (35 cts.) Spring Holiday, (60 cts.) and Cinderella, (50 cts.) are all lively and pretty Cantatas.

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IS THE EXCLAMATION OF CONNOISSEURS, when seeing and tasting the Pratt Rareripe Peach. The tree is a strong and graceful grower, long lived, and a constant and abundant bearer, and seems to be entirely free from disease. The fruit is large, dark red, beautifully mottled and splashed with deep orange. Flesh yellow, tinged with crimson, very firm, sweet, and rich. For shipping, canning, and the dessert it has no superior. *It invariably reproduces itself from the pit,* ripens in September. I offer for sale, a fine lot of seedlings of the Pratt Rareripe, one year old, at $1.00 for two trees, or $5.00 per doz., by mail. JAMES H. DWELLEY,
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PURE WHITE LEAD
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All goods warranted to be equal to those of any other manufacturer.
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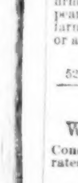

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L. H. WHEELER, 40 Oliver St.,
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STABLE MANURE,
Wood Ashes and Other Fertilizers
Constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest market rates. **W. H. DOLE,**
Corner of A and Congress Streets,
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BUSINESS CHANCE.
MY CIRCULAR BEE-HIVE DESTINED to supersede all others. Bee keeping a pleasure and profit to ALL. Write, W. S. BLAISDELL,
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MANHOOD RESTORED.
A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y. 5t42

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE
I WARRANT ONE BOTTLE a perfect cure for all the worst forms of PILES, two to four in the worst cases of LEPROSY, SCROFULA, PSORIASIS, CANCER, ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEYS, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH and all diseases of the SKIN and BLOOD. Entirely Vegetable. Internal and external use. I authorize and *thank* all dealers to return the money and charge it back to me in all cases of failure. Sent by Express to all parts of the U. S. $1 bottle. Sold everywhere. Send for NEW PAMPHLET free. H. D. FOWLE, Chemist, Boston. 26teow24

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FARE REDUCED!
FALL RIVER LINE, $2.00
(For Limited Tickets)
To NEW YORK.
MAMMOTH STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
Express trains, connecting with the steamers at Fall River (in one hour and a half,) leave Boston from *Old Colony Depot,* week days, at 6 P. M., (Sundays at 7 P. M.)
Tickets, state-rooms and berths secured at **No. 3 Old State House,** corner Washington and State sts., and at Old Colony Depot.
L. H. PALMER, Agt., J. R. KENDRICK, Supt.
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FIRST CLASS FARE $3.
BOSTON TO NEW YORK
VIA
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TAKE THIS RELIABLE LINE
For Speed, Comfort and Safety, and avoid the Crowd common to lines running at Cheap Fares.
No Speculation in State Rooms.
State Rooms $1. . . . Berths free.
Express Trains leave Depot, foot of Summer Street, Boston, at 6 P. M., week days, connecting at New London with the Favorite Steamers
City of New York and City of Boston.
OFFICES—322 Washington St.; Depot, foot of Summer St., Boston; and Pier No. 40, North River, New York.
Limited Tickets are now also sold between
WORCESTER
And NEW YORK at
TWO DOLLAR
either way.
JAS. H. WILSON, 2d Vice President. A. C. KENDALL, Gen. Pass. Agent.

PROVIDENCE LINE
BETWEEN
Boston & New York.
Trains leave Boston & Providence R. R. Station daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.; connect at Fox Point wharf, Providence with the New and Magnificent
STEAMERS
MASSACHUSETTS
—AND—
RHODE ISLAND,
arriving in New York at 6 A. M. Returning, leave Pier 29 North River, at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston at 7 A. M.
Tickets and Staterooms secured at Company's office, 214 Washington, corner State street, and at Boston & Providence R. R. Station.
J. W. RICHARDSON, Boston Agent.
A. A. FOLSOM, Supt.

Poetry.

From The Congregationalist,

PEACE.

BY MARY CLEMMER.

Peace weary heart! The way's not long before thee;
Lay down thy burden, say to sorrow: Cease,
See yon blue heav'n bend serenely o'er thee,
The shining border to God's sphere of peace.

Peace aching heart! The hasty word may grieve thee;
The cruel word may coldly probe and pierce,
The Lord who suffered more will never leave thee,
He pours His peace upon the fever fierce.

Peace troubled heart! Tho' marr'd thy best behavior,
To thy deep yearning, thine aspiring cry,
Listens thy high born kinsman, still thy Saviour,
Healeth thy heart-hurt, wipeth thy tears dry.

Peace lonely heart! Be patient. Thou'lt see, waiting,
How perfect sympathy and love may meet;
Be patient, waiting, all life's discords grating,
Will merge at last to love, divine, complete.

Peace doubting heart! O, coward weakly shrinking,
Back from the chrism, saints' and martyrs' meed,
The chrism of suffering. Earthward poor souls sinking,
Yearn for the heavenly joy thro' human need.

Peace fearful heart! See yon strong ships all sailing
Thro' sun and storm, on o'er the solemn sea;
Thro' summer calms, thro' wintry tempests quailing,
Thus safest thou out to infinity.

Peace asking heart! Beyond these chilling breezes,
Mid isles of Paradise, in airs of balm,
Where cruel wind or word ne'er wounds or freezes,
Thou'lt gain at last the everlasting calm.

Peace human heart! If minor notes of sadness
Tremble thro' Nature's voices, every sigh
Quickens the anthem of her nightier gladness,
Foretels fruition perfect by and by.

Peace human heart! Life's ever mocking seeming,
Life's weary dearth, life's aching sense of loss,
Are lifful phantoms of its transient dreaming,
While FAITH transfigured stands before the Cross.

The Story Teller.

From Lippincott's Magazine.

A MIDWINTER ROMANCE.

Mrs. Grant-Ferguson was a woman of ideas.

"She must be eccentric, this lady," said Prof. Keller to Carl Gilson, as the two walked down street together. "And why does she bear a double name? Who was Grant-Ferguson?"

"Entirely a mythical personage, composed of the memories of two deceased husbands," answered Carl lightly. "She keeps both names because she wishes to behave with strict impartiality."

"Ah!" said the professor with his simple seriousness. "Then she is indeed a singular woman to be so faithful. I should not object to becoming sixth husband to such a marvel."

At which Carl laughed. He had introduced the professor at Mrs. Grant-Ferguson's house, which was well worth seeing, for like union of fashionable decorations thrown together as if by accident could scarcely have been found anywhere else in town.

Mrs. Grant-Ferguson herself was no uninteresting study. Of a romantic temperament, the first stage of life—as wife of Richard Grant, a vender of odds and ends—had been spent in two stuffy rooms over the store, where, in the intervals of work necessary to carry on their small establishment, she read novels and dreamed dreams. Richard died while she was still young; and when her black curls and sparkling eyes attracted the notice of John Ferguson, soap manufacturer, like a woman of more shrewdness and less romance, she smiled and sighed and flattered until she triumphantly led him away captive in matrimonial chains.

Ferguson, much to his own surprise, made an immense fortune by speculation, and in his turn died and left it for the widow to spend. Then it was her nature expanded in full luxuriance. Instead of second-rate novels she read Swinburne and Rosetti, and as other hints of predominating literary tastes reached her, pronounced George Eliot "full of divine philosophy" and referred to Macdonald as the "leading philanthropist of the day." She filled her house to overflowing with all that money can buy, and if people made critical remarks Carl Gilson was ready to answer, "Say what you will, everything is there—pictures, statues, velvet and tapestry; and if the woman doesn't understand the art of combination, surely it isn't her fault."

When all her preparations for embarking on the stream of fashionable life were complete, she sent to a far-away New England town for Janet Ayres, her husband's niece, to act as companion, general assistant, and pet to her ladyship. The Ayres were poor, and Janet's life had been a tame one; so the family decided that it would be tempting Providence to neglect a chance of giving their little girl a sight of the world. She came, and Mrs. Grant-Ferguson eyed her critically, noted the plain alpaca dress, modest hat, and well-fitting gloves, and said, "Why, my child, how nice and prim you look!—a dear little old maid." Then her glance sought the face with its brown eyes and hair, firm red lips, and clean skin brown as a berry, and she kissed her again, crying, "Almost pretty, too! At least, you're peculiar-looking, and that is more than positive beauty. I am sure you will suit me to a charm."

Mrs. Grant-Ferguson would not have chosen to chaperon a beauty. It was far from her purpose to set youthful charms beside her mature ones, and Janet attracted little attention except from elderly gentlemen, who liked her natural ways and quiet good sense, or from an artist now and then drawn by professional zeal to study her face with its dark, rich coloring. It never occurred to her that it could be otherwise. She was an unconscious little creature, and her head remained unturned by the fascinations of the life into which she had fallen.

"Why," said her aunt to Carl, "the child reads her chapter and says her little prayer as calmly, after coming home from a ball, as if she were in her own sleepy home."

Carl was a handsome, indolent fellow, an amateur in half the popular arts and sciences, which is the polite equivalent for the old "Jack-of-all-trades." Indifferent, half cynical, and chivalrous to the backbone, he spent his days in wandering from pictures to music and books, occasionally dropping down into the midst of society, where he was sought and admired in the same ratio in which he sneered at the vagaries of fashionable life. When Mrs. Grant-Ferguson's star was in the ascendant, and all the small world was talking of her fabulous wealth and eccentricities, he met her, and, amused by her peculiarities, but attracted also by her thorough good nature, he attached himself to her as escort and privileged frequenter of her house. Everybody wondered, but no one knew just how he regarded her. To a witty acquaintance who joked at her expense after a party at which she had committed some slight offense against polite usage, he replied grandly, "We have eaten her salt; excuse me if I do not join you in dissecting her character," and bade the overawed wittling a ceremonious "Good morning."

"I have a new idea, Mr. Gilson," said Mrs. Grant-Ferguson one day. She sat negligently before the fire, playing with the crimson tassels of her gown, for she had discarded all outward reminders of the late Ferguson, and just now affected an oriental magnificence of costume. "Balls are common, and parties stupid, and I've been racking my brains for a novel and unheard of entertainment."

"And you have found—what?" asked the young man, lifting the golden line of his straight brows inquiringly.

"Well, Janet has been reading the Pickwick Papers to me, and the description of that visit to the country house, wherever it was, struck me as being altogether delightful. Now, this is my plan. The colonel (she always alluded to the late Ferguson by this title—a pleasant little fiction which by constant repetition she had almost come to believe, though the mild Ferguson had never warred against anything more formidable than the opposing powers of trade)—"the colonel had a large country house at Belmount which has been left for years in charge of an old couple there. Now, suppose a party of us—18 or 20—go down there and spend a week just after Christmas. Wouldn't it be odd and delightful?"

"A capital idea," said Carl approvingly. "I think people would be immensely pleased."

"Do you, really? Then the only thing is to go ahead and carry it out? I dare say the house is a tumble-down old pile by this time, and bare as a barn; but great fires in every room will light it up. If there are stoves, they must be taken away. We'll try to do it up in English style—have great suppers with joints of meat, and pig, roasted whole, and foaming tankards of ale. Do give me some ideas. Can't you and Janet arrange something new and bright? Janet is extremely good for planning."

Carl glanced at the quiet young girl on the other side of the fire, who scarcely ever opened her lips when he was in the room, and whom he let alone accordingly. "The girl doesn't want to talk, or she can't," he said after his first meeting with her. "In either case, I will not make a martyr of her."

"Perhaps it would be well to let loose a flock of sheep in the woods, in default of any other game, and have a hunting party," she said with a quiet sarcasm which made Carl look at her in surprise.

Mrs. Grant-Ferguson received the proposal in simple good faith. "I am afraid we can't do that," she said thoughtfully. "If it were only foxes, it might do; but anything else—No, Janet, we must give that up."

Janet repented when she saw a gleam of mischief in Carl's eyes, and would not answer it. She was always loyal to her aunt, however much the latter's vagaries offended her own good sense. "I didn't mean that, auntie; but I never have much sympathy with aping foreign people and old times. If we are as patriotic as we pretend, why shouldn't we be content as Americans, and live in to-day?"

"You agree with Emerson?" said Carl, looking at her with still more interest.

"Only so far as Emerson agrees with me," answered Janet.

The select few, to whom Mrs. Grant-Ferguson gave her invitations, were in raptures over the plan, and preparations were carried forward in hot haste. A small regiment of servants was at once dispatched to make investigation and repairs, and Janet carried on a one-sided correspondence, full of commands and countermands, with the chief of them, until the house at Belmount must have resounded with the execrations of bewildered Jeemeses, Bettys, and Bridgets. Carl showed more interest in the scheme than he usually did in merry-making, and held frequent consultations with Janet.

"Do whatever you like, but don't come to me," said the widow, waving them away. "I claim credit for the original idea, but I never could go into details."

So the two fell into the habit of talking together in Carl's almost daily calls. Once they made a plan of each day's doings, from skating to dances, and Janet grew merry over it, while her aunt listened with pleased indulgence, congratulating herself on her own wisdom in introducing the girl to a kind of life so well calculated to bring out her most attractive qualities.

"She has a delicious laugh, this 'nut-brown mayde,'" said Carl to himself as he went home.

Mrs. Grant-Ferguson and Janet went down to Belmount before the day set for the guests to arrive, rejecting Carl's offer to accompany them as general assistant. "No; you will be more useful if you will take charge of the party on the way," said the widow. "We will be there to receive you."

Nature was propitious, for when the pleasure-seekers left the cars the night was clear, the sky flooded with moonlight, and the lonely roads beaten into crisp, hard snow tracks. Every one was hilarious, and their spirits rose until the staid officials of the little country station stared at them in surprise. Twenty minutes of hunting for baggage, and settling feminine flounces and wrappings in the great sleighs, an hour's ride, and they drove up to the old house,—a sombre pile shut in by dismal firs and cypresses, but now ablaze with lights. The great hall door swung open and disclosed Mrs. Grant-Ferguson majestic in black velvet and diamonds and radiant with hospitality, while Janet stood in the background, a bright spot of color in the old-fashioned room. No matter in what gala array she appeared, she was always a domestic picture, and so quiet in a way peculiar to herself that one would have been at a loss to know whether to call her timid or self-possessed.

"It is going to be a success," thought the hostess, drawing a sigh of relief as the gayly attired troop poured down to dinner, and again, more emphatically, when they sat at the long table glittering with its modern wealth, in high contrast with the bare walls of the room. "It is a success," she pronounced two hours after, when from her chair of state she watched them dancing in the old kitchen, while the music came mysteriously from an unused bedroom where the players had been stationed.

"I am inclined to think your ladyship a genius," said Carl, sauntering up and giving himself as nearly his usual lounging posture as was possible to do in a straight-backed, old-fashioned chair. "It makes a picture worthy the hand of a real artist. See how the bright dresses and faces light up the bare boards and rafters. Look at Keller; isn't he like an old Norse god with his deep blue eyes and lion's mane of hair? Leonora Humboldt, too, is simply magnificent. Did you ever before see such purple-black hair or a turn of neck and shoulders like hers."

"She is very handsome," returned the lady prudently. "But don't admire her too much. I have views for her which must not be interfered with by compliments from you non-marrying men."

Carl's lip curled an imperceptible bit under his moustache before he said coolly, "Ah! do explain. I should be sorry to frustrate any deep design of yours."

"Well, I'll tell you," said the widow with a sudden gush of confidence; "I am so much of a woman that I must have my match-making plans, and I have thought of two romances which I am determined shall be well under way before we leave here, because it isn't once in 100 times that such an opportunity presents itself. In the first place I want Tom Cheney to fall in love with Leonora, and then there are two others who must be mated. Of all the men here it seems to me Prof. Keller needs a wife most. These Germans are domestic, you know, and I think he would be very happy in a home of his own. Now, whom do you think I mean to give him?"

"Well, to tell the truth, I know of no one over whom you have such power of life and death as to lead her blindfold into matrimony, except your fair self," said the young man with cool impudence.

"Nonsense! I don't mean to assume control of the affair. I shall only make it easy for them to come to their own conclusions. You can't guess? Why, my Janet, to be sure! You are surprised?"

"Yes, I must confess I am."

"Well, I own I am generous, to be willing to give Janet up, but everything must yield to my love of a love story. I know he likes her, she is such a quiet dear and makes such a pretty picture by the fire sewing. He has been in two or three times to read German poetry, and really seems to admire her. Of course you won't say anything? And would you be so good to find Janet for me? I want to ask her about breakfast."

Carl found her in the dining-room unpacking an extra supply of silver.

"Does auntie want me?" she asked as he came in. "Thank you; and don't wait for me, please. I'll come in a moment."

He did wait, and when she was ready drew her hand through his arm. "Your fingers are like ice," he said, so impetuously and unlike his usual self that she looked up in surprise. "You will get your death in this breezy old house."

"Why, it is perfectly warm," exclaimed Janet. "There is a fire in every room."

"Never mind; you must not take cold," he insisted again; and Janet was in a glow all the evening from his tone more than the fires, and forgot what an unnecessary caution it was. There are times when we like unreason.

Prof. Keller had been dancing with Miss Humboldt, and when he resigned her to an artist in a velveteen coat ("Which we tolerate because he is undoubtedly a genius," said Mrs. Grundy) stopped for a moment by Carl. "Isn't she a Brunhilda?" he said, tossing back his tawny hair. "Ah! such women as she inspire the poets. No wonder they named her Leonora; she would be royal throned on a pile of lion skins. But how unlike our women! Now, there is a dove," turning to look at Janet, who stood watching the dancers, gently keeping time with quiet movements of her fan.

Carl made no answer to the professor, but went over to Janet and asked her to give him the waltz that was just beginning.

"Thank you, but I seldom dance round dances," she said with a little hesitation, a flush creeping into her cheeks.

"You will make an exception tonight for me," he pleaded.

"I would rather not make exceptions for any one," she answered with a quaint dignity; and Carl liked her the better for being in a way unapproachable, while he found a satisfaction in the thought that if she did not waltz with him she would with no one else.

So the days went on, and each one was a triumph to Mrs. Grant-Ferguson. Her plans prospered famously. The Morleys flirted with the Howards, Miss Duncan made exquisite sketches of winter scenery, and any one who prided himself or herself on a special talent had ample opportunity for displaying it. They played "Crambo" sometimes of an evening, in which Harry Ritter—a poet in a small way—distinguished himself. Half a dozen young ladies who had brought their music played it to their hearts' content; Leonora sang divinely, and Tom Cheney was as devoted to her as even Mrs. Grant-Ferguson could wish. It was whispered that she intended to go on the stage and give her voice and beauty to the public; but this she did not confess.

Finally the company became aware of a small domestic drama going on in their midst, and watched its progress furtively, but without in the least understanding its meaning. The two most prominent men of the party, Prof. Keller and Carl Gilson, had apparently devoted themselves to the most insignificant woman, Janet Ayres. In neither case did it seem to imply positive love-making. The professor was certainly cool about it, and Carl had attached himself to her in such a matter-of-fact style that Janet could not decide within herself whether it was a more exclusive attention than he gave to other women, or simply because, being her aunt's friend, he felt a proprietary interest in all that belonged to her. Mrs. Grant-Ferguson herself was not shrewd. She accepted all incense as burned for her own nose, though it might be at the shrine of another.

Gradually the professor grew pale and distraught. He did not join heartily in amusements, but sat usually by Janet, sometimes talking, but oftener watching her hands, which were seldom without some pretty, feminine work.

"Did you ever see a man so changed?" whispered the widow to a Carl triumphantly. "If he isn't in love, then I'm mistaken in the symptoms. I'd give—oh, I'd give a fortune to know if Janet likes him. Quiet little mouse! she is too deep for me to fathom. You are a student of human nature; watch her and tell me what you think."

"Madam," said Carl with an emphasis that made her start, "I must decline taking part in the affair in any capacity."

Mrs. Grant-Ferguson shrunk within herself quite humbly, and did not allude to the matter again.

Carl walked away anathematizing himself for having shown mere personal feeling in what she had taken for delicate sense of honor. "What business has a man to prowl round a girl quoting poetry and talking sentiment?" he said to himself. Then, still more ashamed for being ungenerous, he ordered a horse and rode to the village in the face of a stinging blast, but came back with the evil demon still unexorcised.

"Will you join in our skating party, Mr. Gilson?" asked his hostess graciously from the head of the table that evening. "We can't allow you to refuse, though you were absent when the arrangements were made."

"I shall be delighted, of course," answered Carl mechanically, casting a quick glance at the side of the table where he overheard the professor saying in a low tone to Janet, "Skates? Allow me to sharpen them;" and, do what he would, he could not help feeling half disgusted. "If the man is in love with her, why can't he behave like a sensible being?" he thought. "Why need he look so pale and woe-begone? She can't be what I believed her, or she would laugh at him."

"Of course I couldn't trust myself on skates," the widow continued. "It would furnish excellent fun for you, I've no doubt, but I am not quite generous enough to give you that entertainment. Prof. Keller has extemporized a chair on runners, and two benevolent gentlemen have agreed to push me. If I get chilled and come home early, that must not break up the party. Stay as long as you like, and then come back to a hot supper.

When they started, Carl took the widow in charge, and at the river placed her in the chair which Dwight and Mitchell, her devoted satellites, were eager to push. Then he buckled on his skates and started off leisurely; for, by the kind of accident which in such cases passes for fatality, Janet and the professor were just in front of him. He admired her trim, compact figure and clean, graceful stroke, and then lost sight of them among the others.

Half an hour after, skating into a cove, he heard his own name shouted breathlessly, and, turning, saw Keller in hot pursuit. "I wanted to see you," he panted as Carl paused. "I've been making up my mind to ask for advice for some days past. You are a man of honor and a man of the world; you can tell me what I ought to do."

"Well, suppose we skate along together," said Carl, surprised at such a headlong address. "But what have you done with Miss Ayres?"

"Oh, she is with her aunt. Tell me, Gilson; I must speak or die." Carl began to look with amazement at the excited German. "Suppose you loved a woman, the most beautiful in the world, and you heard she was engaged to another man, but felt all the time you could not give her up; what would you do?"

Carl was silent. "Now, is your time, old fellow," he thought, "to prove yourself a man of honor and let him win if he can." Then, in a husky voice, "Do you know she cares for some one else?"

"Herr Gott, no! If I did I should be mad—crazy. They only say so, and she seems—ah! she seems—to prefer him; and then how can I intrude myself? I resolve again and again that I will not trouble her, and then I blame myself that I did not."

"Well," said Carl slowly, "I should think the one thing to do would be to ask her whether the report is true or not. If it is, you have no more to say, it not—"

A look of relief visible in the moonlight came over the professor's face. "Ah! that is reason, and so simple! Thank you! my friend! I go at once," and he darted away.

"Well," said Carl again, "I should call that lunacy on skakes; and here," as he took his own way down river rather feebly—"here is idiocy."

Not far beyond the next corner he saw a figure quietly seated on a log that came through the ice; it was Janet.

He went up to her. "You must get up at once. You will take cold," he said almost roughly. "Why are you here?"

"I was only resting. Auntie went home and insisted on my staying; but I think I shall disobey orders and go back now if you will take off my skates."

A quick, unreasoning desire came over him to take her away before the professor found her. Before many seconds had elapsed the skates were in his hand and he was by her side on the road home.

"Did you see the professor and did he ask your advice?" she questioned innocently.

"What do you mean?" said Carl, almost stopping short.

"Oh, you think I know nothing about it," she went on with a little arch laugh. "Well, he came to me first and I gave him my humble opinion, which he received with the frank remark that a man would know what a man ought to do and he should ask you. I can guess what you told him, and now I suppose he has gone to Leonora."

"Leonora! Is it she he is raving about?" said Carl in a rather dazed way.

"Certainly. Who did you think it was?"

"You!"

"Oh!"

Two monosyllables, but they expressed so much that as a result Carl instantly put his hand over hers and held it there, and Janet did not object, while both hearts beat tumultuously.

When they came into the avenue of firs and cypresses he paused and said, "You advised the professor; advise me on the same subject. If I love a woman, 'the most beautiful on earth,' to quote the professor's words, shall I tell her so?"

"I think I would," answered Janet hardly above a whisper; and—he did.

The skaters came in before midnight, and at the supper-table everybody was radiant. The professor drank the health of the universe in the bitter ale it was Mrs. Grant-Ferguson's whim to have, and Leonora's face was so slight that Miss Duncan could not eat, but only look at her and think what a study she would make—a Helen alive with divine beauty, a glad, love-thrilled Venus.

There were two confidences that night—one when the professor took Carl aside and whispered with emphasis, "I am your friend for life! You were right, and without your advice and the counsel of that good little Miss Ayres, who has stood my friend through it all, I could not have done it. She loved only me; she thought I did not care for her, and so smiled on him while her heart was aching. Ah! to think I was such a stupid brute as not to know!"

Carl waited until Mrs. Grant-Ferguson was alone, and then said, "I want five minutes' talk with you, my friend."

"Only five, then," she answered good naturedly, holding up her watch. "See, it is half-past one."

"It can be said in three minutes, if you like; I love Janet, and she has promised to marry me."

There was never a more entire collapse than Mrs. Grant-Ferguson's. She sat down and looked at him with ludicrous amazement, saying only, "Well, I never!"—a colloquialism that had been scrupulously denied her lips since Richard Grant's time.

Carl laughed: "I am sorry you are surprised. I would have asked permission in due form, and you could have had the satisfaction of giving your blessing beforehand, but to tell the truth, fate got ahead of me."

"But the professor?"

"The professor is engaged to Leonora Humboldt."

Mrs. Grant-Ferguson only gasped; then she rallied, and said with resignation, "Well, it is more romantic than it could have been in any other way. Yes, I believe I am glad, and I do hope you'll be happy."

From Chambers's Journal.

A REALLY GOOD CASE.

Every one knows that St. Michael's, as we shall take the liberty of calling it, is the largest and most celebrated of the London hospitals. It is situated quite in the heart of the city; and is about equidistant from London Bridge, Westminister, Gower street, Smithfield, and Whitechapel. I was a student there, and there the happiest days of my life were passed. And now to my story.

A large number of the students had gone down for the short Christmas vacation, and I should have gone also, but was just then "dresser" to Carver Smith, and could not leave town; moreover, it was my week of residence. I must beg you to remember, what is perhaps but little understood by the general public, that a large part of the watching and care, and a certain proportion also of the treatment of hospital patients devolve upon assistants selected from the senior students. Some of the less important appointments, such as the "dresserships," are held by every student in turn; but the more responsible offices, some of which require a twelve months' residence in the hospital, can only be gained by a few men each year; and for these appointments, which are esteemed positions of great trust and honor, and which are exceedingly valuable as stepping-stones to professional success, there is very keen competition. On the surgical side of the hospital, each of the four visiting surgeons had a resident house surgeon, and to be Sir Carver Smith's "H. S." was one of the highest ambitions of a "St. Mike," for Sir Carver was at that time one of the leading English surgeons.

A man named George Adams held the post at this time; and as he is the hero of my story, so far as I have a hero, I will just say a word about him. He was one of those men that we occasionally meet with, who seem to stand head and shoulders above their fellows—very quiet and reserved, and when he chose, quite inscrutable. No one knew where he came from. But his very great ability, his calmness in all emergencies—I never saw him discomposed except once—his mature judgment, and his great kindness, won him the respect alike of the students, the nursing staff, and the surgeons. Under him were four dressers, junior-men, who assisted in the hospital under his direction. I was one of them. Each week, one of us in turn resided in the hospital; and as I said, Christmas week fell to my turn, and that is how I came to spend Christmas in St. Michael's. I ought to add that there were four assistant surgeons to the hospital; but their care was over the out-patient department, and it was only in the absence of the visiting surgeons, that they had any duty in the wards.

Well, it was Christmas night, and our work for the day was done, except some late visits to the wards by and by, and of course any casualties that might turn up. But Christmas Day is usually pretty slack in that respect. It is medical rather than surgical casualties that Christmas Day produces. We had got up in honor of the day a little entertainment in an empty ward, for any of the hospital inmates who cared to attend and were able to do so.

We had a famous little programme. One or two of our residents could play and sing well; another had a curious facility in whistling to the piano; another was an amateur ventriloquist and prestidigitateur; and I fancy there were also some recitations and tableaux to come off. Also, there was one of the patients, an old sailor, who could sing in a grand, rich, stentorian baritone and bring down the house. Our chairman—Adams of course—had just begun, and was delivering himself in a semi-serious way of some very eloquent remarks, amidst great applause—for nothing pleases the lower classes better than a few oratorical flourishes—when "tinkle, tinkle, tinkle" went a small, high-pitched, imperious bell. It was the accident bell.

Oh, ye lay mortals, ye little know how the social and domestic joys of a medical man are at the mercy of a bell! We invite our friends to tea, we welcome them, and anticipate a pleasant evening, and—there goes the bell! We come home tired and wet, change boots for slippers, and get comfortable by the fireside, and—there goes the bell! We turn into bed on a cold night, and just get warm and snug, when—there goes the bell! My bell experiences began that night at St. Michael's, and I shall not soon forget it.

It was Sir Carver's "taking-in week," and his assistants had to attend to the accidents. Adams nodded to me; and off I went to investigate, knowing that it might be anything from a cut finger to a railway smash. I found a scene of considerable excitement in the accident room. Two policemen, aided by a crossing-sweeper and a cabman, had just brought in a patient, and some other spectators had pushed their way in out of curiosity.

"Just happened outside, sir; knocked down by a runaway cab, sir."

"Lost a lot of blood; 'fraid it's a bad case, sir," said the policeman.

"Ask Mr. Adams to come down at once; clear the room," I said.

It was a young, fair-haired girl of eighteen or nineteen, perfectly pale, unconscious and almost pulseless, a strange contrast to her rough, swarthy, weather-beaten bearers. A deep wound in the neck was bleeding profusely; but on tearing open the dress, I found I could stop the hemorrhage almost entirely with my finger.

Adams was there immediately; in a minute he knew all about it, and had decided his course of action. Quietly he said:

"Send for Sir Carver. Take her to the theatre, (the operating room) at once. Ask the other men to come, and get everything ready for operation." And then to me: "Keep up steady pressure, and don't take your finger away for an instant."

Nothing could be found out concerning her. No one was with her when she was struck down. She was very tastefully, though not expensively dressed. Her features were exceedingly regular and pretty, and when the color was in her face she must have possessed a very considerable share of good looks. Nothing but a purse and a handkerchief were found in her pocket. The former was well-filled, and the latter was marked "E. Stead." Adams said at once that she was a lady.

I do not know whether it ever happened before at St. Michael's, that, on the occurrence of a sudden emergency, no one of the surgical staff was at hand. Strange to say, it happened so to-night. Sir Carver Smith and three of the assistant surgeons lived close to the hospital; but in five minutes the messenger returned with the news that Sir Carver had been called to some aristocratic celebrity at the West End, who had met with an accident, and had taken one of the assistant surgeons with him. The second was out of town, and the third, who had been left to act in emergencies, had been taken suddenly ill.

We had been discussing the case, and offering advice upon it with all that calm assurance which characterizes embryo surgeons. But matters now became serious. Half an hour would suffice to summon one of the other surgeons; but it was plain that something must be done at once. We all looked at Adams, who had said very little hitherto, but had gone on making everything ready. He simply said: "Begin to give her chloroform, I am going to operate."

"What are you going to do?" we asked.

He told us; but I will not inflict any details upon my readers, but will simply say that the sharp end of a broken shaft had made a narrow, deep gash in the root of the neck, and had wounded a large artery. The operation contemplated afforded almost the only chance of life; and to delay it any longer would, Adams said, be throwing that chance away. It was an operation of the highest difficulty and danger under the present conditions, he added, and could it be performance before an inexperienced audience, the theatre would have been crowded with spectators from all the hospitals in London. And here was a young surgeon of twenty-five called upon at a few minutes' notice, to undertake what many a long-experienced surgeon might hesitate to attempt; for it was impossible to perform it without much additional loss of blood; and it was not at all improbable that the patient might not survive the operation, to say nothing of after dangers.

Adams carefully explained to the other house-surgeons what assistance they might have to give him; and when the patient was ready, commenced at once. Perfect silence reigned, broken only at intervals by a word from the operator; but indeed, he had little need to speak, for we were well drilled at St. Michael's, and everything he needed was put into his hand almost before he asked for it. I think I can still see that quiet, eager group of young men under the brilliant gaslight, standing around the pallid, slumbering, unconscious girl; and in the centre the young surgeon, cool, collected, with steady hand, without hurry, without hesitation, doing his work. I have witnessed many of the most brilliant operators in England, and of course have seen Adams himself in that theatre in later years; but I think I never saw that night's operation surpassed either by himself or by any one else. A special demand sometimes calls forth special powers, and acts almost like an inspiration; and so it seemed now.

In a short time it was done, and successfully done; and the patient was carried away to a quiet ward, where she was duly cared for by the nurse in charge, Adams, and Sir Carver Smith, who came later on. I think Adams stayed up all night. Our miscellaneous entertainment did not come off; but we scarcely regretted the change of programme. In a place where accidents are hourly, and operations daily, occurrences, one more or less seldom creates much excitement; and when I go on to say that this case excited more interest among residents and non-residents than almost any other case I ever saw in the hospital, I wish you to clearly understand that this fact was due entirely to the extreme professional interest of the case, and great enthusiasm of St. Michael's men for the study of surgery. At the same time, I may state, although not particularly bearing on the question, that the patient was an uncommonly pretty girl; and day after day passed by without any light being shed on the question as to who she was and whence she came—circumstances quite sufficient to excite in a mind not preoccupied with such matters as burden the intellect of the average medical student, the liveliest interest and curiosity.

After the operation she was at first too ill to be interrogated; and when she got a little better she declined to give any information; at any rate, none could be obtained from her. Perhaps she was a little "queer" with feverish or hysterical excitement.

At the expiration of two days I went in to help with the dressings. She was very grateful for everything done for her, and bore her pain very well. For a time she was in a very critical state. As the euphonious phrase of the young profession went, "She had a very close shave for it." At the end of three weeks, however, she was in fairly smooth water; and for the first time some of the clinical class went in with Sir Carver to see the case. He had hitherto said nothing on the subject of the operation. He was a man of few words; but one word of praise or blame from him was never forgotten by any of us. Turning to us from the patient, he said: "This, gentlemen, is a case of so-and-so;" and he briefly explained it. Then he added: "Nothing but the most exceptional circumstances could justify a house-surgeon in this hospital in undertaking an operation of such importance. In this case those exceptional circumstances existed. The operation is one of great difficulty and rarity. I have once, many years ago, performed it myself, and the patient died. Had my patient recovered, such a recovery would *then*, I believe, have been without precedent. But the gratification to myself of having performed the first successful operation, would not have been greater than is my gratification now at having under my care a case which will, I believe, recover, and whose recovery will be due, without doubt, to the prompt and skilful action of a St. Michael's student, my own house-surgeon, Mr. Adams."

"Strong for Carver and good for Adams," was the general comment. Adams pretended to be writing notes; but there was not one of us who would not readily have suffered "ploughing" in our "final college" to gain such a word from Carver Smith.

And now, my fair readers, if you will turn to the clinical report of this celebrated case in the pages of the *Lancet*, somewhere about March 18—, you will find it stated that "after this point the case presents no features of special interest; convalescence was rapid, and the patient was discharged cured on the forty-seventh day after admission." I therefore give you fair notice that you may lay down this record here and not read any further unless you like.

Yes, she recovered rapidly; and prettier and prettier she grew as she got better. She talked very little, and said nothing at all to help her identification. Inquiry was fruitless, even though the case got into the newspapers. The interest among the students increased daily. It was reported that she was an heiress who had quarrelled with her guardian; that Adams was madly in love with her; that she was waiting for him to propose, and then would marry off-hand; that Adams knew all about her, but kept it snug. And the men got to chaffing him in a mild sort of way, wanting to know the "state of the heart," and the chances of "union by first intention." But Adams was impenetrable. Personally, I am inclined to think that whatever the condition of his patient's heart might be, *he* was a little affected in that region. She was evidently very fond of him, and liked no one but him to dress the wound. Still the mystery increased.

At last, one afternoon, I was sitting in Adams's room in a leisure interval, when a lady's card was brought in. It had a deep black border, and bore the inscription: "MRS. STEAD, *The Cedars*." She wished to see Mr. Adams. Immediately afterwards the lady was shown in. Adams motioned me to stay. She was a fine, tall woman of fifty, dressed in deep mourning, with hair just turning grey, a firm mouth, soft, keen, grey eyes, and a face combining intellect and kindness.

"Have I the pleasure of speaking to Mr. Adams?" she said. He bowed. She then produced a paper which gave an account of our famous case, and of the part Adams had played in it.

"May I inquire whether this patient is still in the hospital? Can I see her?"

"Yes, certainly. Would the lady be able to identify her? Would it not be better for the patient to see the card first, to avoid sudden excitement, that is, if the lady's visit were likely to cause excitement?"

"Perhaps it would be better to take up the card, and say that Mrs. Stead desires to see her."

Wonderfully calm and self-possessed the lady seemed to us; and yet she could not entirely suppress some signs of emotion or excitement. She said that illness in her family had prevented her from seeing the papers for some time, or she would probably have been here before.

I took the card up and showed it to the patient. She turned very pale, then buried her face in her pillow and burst into tears.

"Shall the lady come up?" I asked.

I thought she sobbed out, "Yes."

The visitor came up. Slowly and calmly she walked up the ward. The news had somehow got about, and several of the men found that they had business in that part of the hospital just then. The lady stood by the bed, and said softly:

"Elizabeth!"

The girl looked up, and their eyes met. One glance at that face was enough.

"Yes," said the lady; "I can identify her."

"Is it your daughter?" asked Adams.

"It is my cook," said the lady—"Elizabeth Saunders."

I think I said that I only once saw Adams considerably discomposed, and that was on the present occasion.

"I—I—thought her name was Stead," he said, and his eyes rested on a pocket-handkerchief lying on the pillow. The lady's eyes followed his, and a slight smile played on her features.

Yes! it was even so. The acute scientific observer, the far-sighted young surgeon, famed for his diagnostic acumen, had seen through his case, but not through his patient. It turned out that the girl, being remarkably good-looking, and having acquired, from a previous situation in a nobleman's family, a very correct way of speaking, and some very ladyish manners, was fond of dressing up in her holidays, and frequenting places of public amusement, where she usually attracted a great deal of attention. Her mistress having been called away from home to nurse a sick relative, had allowed her servant to go, as she thought, to visit her parents in the country; but the girl, having her wages in her pocket, had preferred to remain with an acquaintance in London, where she enjoyed her Christmas holiday very much to her own satisfaction, until her accident put an end to her manœuvres, or rather changed her field of action. Finding, as she recovered, that she was being addressed as "Miss Stead," and that she was the object of much interest and attention, it seems to me—judging by what experience of human nature on its female side I have since acquired—not very remarkable that she preferred to keep up the delusion; golden silence being her main line of tactics. And, fair readers, do you think it very contrary to your experience of human nature on its male side, that a man otherwise exceedingly acute young man should be the subject of a delusion of this particular kind?

The lady spoke very kindly to the girl; and guessing, I fancy, how matters stood, said some very graceful things to Adams. Subsequently, you will perhaps be glad to hear, she proved a very kind friend to him, and her influence was of no small assistance to him in his future professional advancement. She became, in fact, quite a mother to him, though not a mother-in-law.

I really do not know what befel the girl, except that, at her own desire, the lady obtained for her a "situation in the country, out of the way of temptation;" and that she proved to be a faithful servant.

I am sorry to have to state that public interest in this case at St. Michael's somewhat rapidly declined after Mrs. Stead's visit; perhaps because, as the *Lancet* said, the interesting symptoms had all disappeared. But I said then, say now, and always will say, that it was, from all points of view, "A Really Good Case."

General Miscellany.

INTO MISCHIEF.

Dancing feet and busy fingers,
Never still the whole day through,
For the little brain from dreamland
Brings them work enough to do.
Racing through the gorgeous parlor,
Romping on the winding stair,
Trotting books and breaking vases—
Into mischief everywhere.

Picks the cakes and tastes the jelly,
Breaks the window, slams the door,
Throws the statues from their brackets,
Scatters playthings on the floor,
Tearing little coats and trowsers,
Rumpling up his curly hair—
Busy, naughty little fingers,
Into mischief everywhere.

Spilling ink upon the carpet,
Dashing pictures from the wall,
Breaking mirrors, singing, shouting,
In the attic and the hall;
Tracking mud across the entries,
Turning over desk and chair,
Cutting up the morning paper—
Into mischief everywhere.

But no look of hate or malice
Darkens o'er those laughing eyes;
Not a thought of harm or sinning
In his little bosom lies;
For his soul is pure and guileless,
What'er harm the fingers do—
Though the little feet are straying
Into mischief all day through.

HER CHICKENS AND HIS MONEY.

Women are born poultry raisers. It is just as natural for a woman to handle and care for chickens as it is for her to care for babies, and the sooner you say to your wife, "Now, look here, Matilda, we have been keeping hens these ten years, and have never made a cent from them. Other folks make money from their chickens, and why shouldn't we? If you will take charge of the business, and make it pay, you may have all that you can make," the sooner will your fowls cease to be a bill of expense. After you have made up your mind to set your wife up in the poultry business, make up your mind to give her a fair start. Don't let her begin with an old ram-shackle hen-house and a lot of mongrel hens, but put up a decent, comfortable house and put some decent fowls in it. Don't blunder ahead man-fashion, and build the house without consulting the woman who is to manage the occupants. Very likely your wife may know more about what a poultry house should be, than you give her credit for.

After you have given your wife a fair start, deal honestly by her. Allow her the market price for every egg and for every pound of chicken meat consumed by the family, and charge her the market price for all feed furnished. Don't have any guess work about the matter, but keep an accurate account of the corn and other grain furnished, and let her keep an account of the eggs and chickens used.

Right here the objections begin to come in, and, as usual, the first comes from the male side of the house. "I can't spare the money to build chicken houses and buy fancy chickens, especially as the chances of seeing my money again are extremely slim." Hold on there! Whenever I hear a married man say "my money" in that exasperating way, I feel a strong inclination to punch the obnoxious words down his throat with a broom handle, and I would do it, as sure as I am a living sinner, if the man belonged to me, and the words were hurled at my head every time I dared to hint that I